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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,655.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 3.30 P. M. 1909.				
27th Feb	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9691	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 576.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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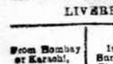
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Steward.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	443	704	353	588	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles (Direct) or Naples	578	935	425	770	429	649
Liverpool	603	990	617	793	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	—

* Steaming journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By [illegible] Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 4th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 26th Feb.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomara, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR BANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

25th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS;

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	19th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,888	Galonnec	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	5,885	Boyer	19th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,395	Baretge	19th June "
YARRA	6,142	Sollier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,885	Boyer	23th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,395	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNBER	6,422	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,232	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badenich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KORNBER	6,422	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,242	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badenich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,295	G. Bartole	26th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,159	F. Raicevich	26th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Belmart	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

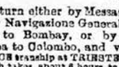
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cabol	25th Feb, 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Seamen House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
HLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
HLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	335
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Aoking-Hsien	Lloyang	Peking
Changchiang	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengkien (Makden)	Shanghai
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Hankow	Nanking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	New York	Tsinstin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Kobe	Syojun (Port Arthur)	
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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K. KODAMA
Manager

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headaches, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and full unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study or business, dizziness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and misery. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.6d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta;	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Yokohama	Yokohama
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manila.	New York
Shanghai (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

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Subscribed Capital	Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta;	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong;	Steamer Fort-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives the same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON.
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	20,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum, not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	49 8	36 5	31 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	34 9	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	68 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	150 8	41 10	35
40	136 11	68 11	53 5	44 9	68 11	51 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	78 7	58[illegible]3	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

AC BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that at night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFF LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely v

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1909, at 6-15 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
A. E. BAKER,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBY. 1909.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT FALKLAND ROAD, SCHEME III.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE KHETWADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD D.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 88 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 431 Square yards or thereabouts) are as follows :—

On or towards the North Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland Road; on or towards the East Falkland Road; on or towards the South Sandhurst Road; and on or towards the West Khetwadi 2nd Lane.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (No. 3571) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Dated this 15th day of February 1909.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGLISH CHEMIST OR MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AN establishment, 40 years old as Chemists and Druggists, etc., Fort, Bombay, is available with good will, for reasonable offer. The Proprietor is about to retire from business on account of old age. Apply sharp, to No. 1159 care of this Paper.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th February 1909, at 6-30 P. M.

BEN H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th January, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN COLABA AND CHURCH GATE ON SATURDAY NIGHT, 27TH FEBRUARY 1909.

THE public are advised that in consequence of the PARTIAL CLOSING of COLABA STATION YARD, on the NIGHT of SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1909, to enable certain Engineering Works to be carried out, the following Local Trains will RUN to and from Church Gate Station only :—

UP TRAINS

Church Gate ...Arr. 22 43 | 3 8 | 23 38 | 0 10

DOWN TRAINS

Church Gate ...Dep. 23 35 | 0 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1909.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 25th February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

ON COMMISSION SALE,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Connor Gerrard and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will receive offers for the following new billiard table and accessories.

One 8′ × 4′ "Premier" combined billiard and dining table, by Messrs. George Wright and Co., with accessories complete.

Also billiard accessories, such as sets of bonzoline pyramid and pool balls, pool marker, basket, spider rest and new West of England cloth for bed and cushions of 12′ × 6′ table.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.
From 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P.M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P.M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 28th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including,—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Table. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasses and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, 8t, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

JOB PRINTING,—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNGHT," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press,

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatis Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary, s. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay)

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid, Post No. 9.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.

LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

That School Cake

No trouble for the cook.
No difficulty in baking.
No leavings at the table.
No wonder when

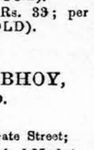
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—the sure raising powder—was used.

Use one part of 'Paisley Flour' to eight parts of ordinary flour.

Brown & Polson make it.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.



Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD. **GOLD MEDAL** BEST DISTINCTION

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, **BOMBAY.**

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: A.B.C. (5TH EDITION) & WESTERN UNION.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation or excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it cures tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates the tissues, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, sores, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, dropsies, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscess, ulcers, sores, gouts or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these remedies bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered, for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that mar the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and how to cure them. Never should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (Foreign or Colonial), from the Sole Proprietors, VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, South Street, Finsbury Pavement, London, England. Price 1s. (Foreign Post Free).

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

G. F. S.

LADIES who have been ASSOCIATES at home or those interested in and knowing something of G. F. S. Work are invited to communicate with the Diocesan Secretary, Bombay, that they may help the Society by becoming Diocesan Associates to whom girls may be commended. It is often difficult to keep a hold on Girls who have left Bombay.

All letters should be addressed to
THE DIOCESAN SECRETARY,
G. F. S. Lodge,
Grant Road, Bombay.

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, from 1st April, 1909, for 3 months or longer if required.

Apply to
COMMANDER VINES, R. I. M.,
Datoobhoy Mansion.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar five minutes from Railway Station. TWO STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1172, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

CHESTNUT MARE, with New Harness and LIGHT VICTORIA, newly done up. Rs. 800. Sold because of Owner Going Home.

SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS,
The Anchorage,
Apollo Bunder.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered Nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchase and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 15 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs.	6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	"	3-3 do.
Third Insertion ...	"	2-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	"	2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	"	2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	"	6-0 do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts may be made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

Yearly ... Rs.
Half-yearly ... "
Quarterly ... "

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons Captain, F W Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with ballast and 2 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

The Australian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Austria, 4,870 tons, Captain B Cabol, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queen Elizabeth, 2,748 tons, Captain E Ritson, will sail to-day for Baltimore with general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Warora, 2,565 tons, Captain E G Tipper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kurdistan, 1,741 tons, Captain Manning, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah in ballast and 2 passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Katiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 965 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and Mr. G Hughes, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Stace, Mr. Fischer, 15 natives and 200 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain C S Emmett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
M S Northbrook Comdr A. L. Marsack ..R I Marine
S Hyacinth Captain A W Hancock R N Flagship
Lay Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 24

...9445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
...2147Crocos .....T Morrison & Co
...4359Gordon ..Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
...1899Stockwell ..... S Wallace & Co
...1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
...2791Packham .....M M & Co
...759Cole .....M M & Co
...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
...2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
...911LeMierre ..... 23-2 B & P S N Co
...993 Jourdan .....B & P S N Co
...575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
...3341 Ross .....M M & Co
...1741 Manning .....M M & Co
...2124 Fry .....M Mackenzie & Co
...954 Cumbuah .....M M & Co
...1273 Chappel .....M M & Co
...1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
...445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
...1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
...1912 Morison .....S Wallace & Co
...2379 Ward .....Bombay
...617 Tananger .....F F C & Co
...2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
...2198 Parker .....T Morrison & Co
...2345 Sheltan .....S Wallace & Co
...2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
...2565 Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	B & O S N Co
Tokio	2481	Tarn	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommerfelt		13-3	F Moir & Co
& E Chapra	3951	Henderson	Antwerp	3-3	M M & Co
Ujina	3426	Hill	Stream	26-2	M M & Co
President	2086	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26 2	A Strandes
Devanha	4785	Hayward	Stream	25-2	P & O Co
Queen Elizabeth	2748	Rieton	Baltimore	25-2	R A Willis
Barrow in Furness	Gloamin	2248	Leamouth	28-2	W & A Graham & Co
Glenlyon	2651	Farley	Cochin	28-2	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Shah Nasir ..2555 Revill Trieste 6-3 B & H S N Co
2 Elysia ..3994 Haig ..Liverpool...27-2 W & A G & Co
4 Islanda 3361 Robertson ..Rangoon ..24-2 M M & Co
5 Yetorofu Maru ..3987 Sato ..Kobe 27-2 N Y Kaisha
6 Persia..3779 Bartolo ..Trieste ...26-2 A L S N Co
7 Austria .....4379 Cobb ...Kobe ...25-2 A L S N Co
8 Kaiser .....3161 Forest ..Trieste 1-3 A L S N Co
9 Brimfield.....3559 Littlejohn .....Karachi.....26-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 City of London ..5693 Walsh ...Karachi ...1-3 K Nixon & Co
2 Caledonia 3529 Daniel London 27-2 09 P & O S N Co
14 Kola.....Karachi .....25-2 M M & Co
Africa Griqua .....2093 Crombie ..Karachi 2-3 T M & Co

M W D D

Egypt...4178 Summers .....London.....13-3 P & O Co

H W P D

Mahamadi 547 Ahmed...Mangalore 26-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Kawari.....553 Mahomed ...Basgar 24-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Berbera s	Packham ...	Zanzibar, Feb. 2
	Plassy (H Tpt) s..	Notley.....	Southampton, Feb. 3
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Feb. 22
	Kurdistan s.....	McManning...	Busreh, Feb. 18
	Warora s	Tipper	Moulmein, Feb.8
	Virawa s	Emmett	Moulmein, Feb. 9

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Queen Elizabeth, Ritson for Baltimore.
" Kola, Cole for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Austria, Cabol for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dumbea for Noumea.
" Caboto for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 23rd instant at 11 a. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer India, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 23rd instant and is expected here on the morning of the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—50 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—32 cwts soowaseed, and 6 cwts cardamomseed, S Bhimji; 17 bales hides and skins, Kahn and Kahn; 100 cwts dillseed, and 201 cwts kurdeeseed, Baner and Kranse; 18 cwts wax. J M Rahimtoola; 12 bales hemp, and 42 bales coiryarn, R V Ramiah and Sons; 14 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—7 bales yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MARSEELLERS.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—14 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Elysia s—12½ cwts laodbar, J H E Obordiah.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Tokio s—222 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—16 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Clan Urquharst s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 60 bales hemp, J Madhowji and Co; 408 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Berbera s—50 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 920 350 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 481 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 905 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 1,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gloamin s—59,058 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Griqua s—76,858 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 300 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,030 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Koerber s—4 bales twist Kahn and Kahn.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—10 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Berbera s—1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiana and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co; 400 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 5,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, 3,003 cwts linseed and 1,501 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 602 cwts rapeseed and 3,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—351 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 211 cwts myrabolams, W Becher; 87 cwts olibanum, A H Mowji and Co.
Shah Nasir s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Persia s—796 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 310 cwts jowari, Volkart Bros; 204 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Koerber s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.
Shah Nasir s—616 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—115 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.
Persia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—10 cases opium, P and O Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Austria s—500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR SHAGHAI.

Delhi s—2,444 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.,
Yetorofu Maru s—3 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Kt. of St. George s—300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Dumbea s—205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Dumbea s—100 bales coston, W Wolf and Sons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th February.

570 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B. L. C. and Battery Drill for the Gataere Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 28th instant at 10 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Co.

The E E Company will Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Friday 26th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Lights.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A., Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th February.

747. Detail for the week ending 27th instant :—

To-day Thursday the 25th inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a.m.

Friday the 26th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

748. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Battn. Rifle Meeting is postponed until further orders, owing to the Range not being available.

749. Musketry—There will be no Class Firing on Friday the 26th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd February 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	22	7	10	9	10
Teheran ...	23	11	55	1	54
Suez	23	14	5	...	44

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo Route to China Interrupted between Tengyueh and Tali (23-2-09).

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COLLETT-TODIWALA.—February 24, at her residence No. 170 Bungalow, opposite up platform, Grant Road Station, Bai Merbai, wife of Jehangir Jamsetji Collett-Lilawoowala and daughter of the late Pallonji Nowroji Todiwala, of Parel and adopted daughter of late Heerjibhoy Nowroji Bhathena. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

FORREST—EDMUNDSON—February 16, Joseph Edward Campbell Forrest, Corporal, 80th Battery, R. F. A., of Jubbulpore, C. P., to Mabel Beatrice Edmundson, of the "Wilderness," Ferozepore, at the Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. Coutts of Lahore.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 2m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 2-37m., 3-21a. Low water, 8-50m., 9-20a.

Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Bombay Annual Indian Medical Service Dinner Freemasons' Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "There are seasons when to be still demands immeasurably higher strength than to act."—Channing.

Phases of the Moon.—Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, February 26.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Opening of the Medical Congress Exhibition to the public by H. E. the Governor, 6 p.m. Bombay Hunt, the Jackal Club. Y. M. C. A., Annual Social Meeting, 9-30 p.m. All-India Hospital Assistants' Conference, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Parel, 12 o'clock. P. & O. steamer "Himalaya," with English mails of 12th February, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 3-19m., 4-21a.; Low water, 9-34m., 9-35a.

Saturday, February 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, 4 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 to 7 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-4m., 5-36a. Low water, 10-33m., 11-26a.

Sunday, February 28.—First Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 5-2m., 7-23a. Low water, 11-46m.

Monday, March 1.—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, presentation to Dr. M. A. Stein of the Campbell Memorial Medal by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Junior Polo Tournament. Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6.26m., 9-2a, Low water, 1-41m., 1-12a.

Tuesday, March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay University, election of two Fellows by the Bombay, Graduates, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 8-14m., 9-54a. Low water, 3-14m., 2-24a.

Wednesday, March 3.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Extra Races, Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting. Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 9-27m., 10-31a. Low water, 4-6m., 3-16a.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow 26th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 27th instant.

Students' Union.—A meeting of the Students' Union will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m., in the Anjuman Islam Hall, when Profesor Takkhav M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Our Modern Indian Drama and how to improve its present condition." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, B.A., has kindly consented to preside.

Suicide.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Antone M. DeSouza, aged 47. The deceased, who was a patient in the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, jumped out of a window on the first floor, on the 21st instant, and sustained injuries, from the effects of which he subsequently died. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

Khandala Convalescent Home.—The Staff and patients of this Home were much gratified on Monday, by a visit from Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the first Honorary Secretary, and a generous patron of the Home. It was Mr. Forrest who chose and secured the site ; and raised subscriptions to build and furnish the Home, which was opened by Lord Harris in 1892. Thus for seventeen years this useful institution has been a continual benefit to those recovering from illness in the presidency, for patients are admitted on medical certificate, and the payment of fees is on a scale to suit all incomes.

Band at the Parel Institute.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Unter de Saldaten ..... Fahrbach
Dance	Du Tambourine ..... Boggete
Selection	...The Spring Chicken ..... Caryll
Valse	Luna ..... Lincke
Selection	...The Foster Song ..... Chivallier
Galop	From House to House ...Faust

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN CALCUTTA.

YESTERDAY we published the statement that a case of sleeping sickness had been cured in Calcutta. One of the local papers publishes the following account :—A very interesting case of sleeping sickness had been under treatment at the Presidency General Hospital since the 22nd October last. Surgeon Captain Murray, in whose ward the patient had been lying, has achieved a remarkable triumph, being probably the first record where a case of this malady has not terminated fatally, says a Calcutta correspondent.

Three or four cases of this sort have appeared in Calcutta during the last two years or so, notably one in which a Japanese woman slept on for four months on end at the Shambu Nath Pundit Hospital and finally succumbed.

Since then there have been two cases of Europeans, who were taken to the General Hospital suffering from sleeping sickness, but notwithstanding all that could be done for them, both died.

The patient in the case under notice is a young Englishman named Ferrice, who hails from Newcastle, and is about 26 years old. Off and on he spent a considerable time on the West Coast of Africa and the disease must have been germinating in his system for the last two years, during which time he had been in the mercantile marine in vessels trading to all parts of the world, except Africa.

The s.s. "Vellore," on board of which he was, came to Calcutta from Japan for jute, but instead carried a load of coal to Karachi and Bombay. At the latter place certain symptoms appeared, but there was nothing to indicate that they had any connection with sleeping sickness. There was a good deal of vomiting and loss of appetite and there was no improvement during the trip back to Calcutta.

Some days after the "Vellore" had been at the Kidderpore docks he was seized with what appeared to be a fainting fit and apoplexy, and was taken to the General Hospital.

He recovered consciousness there, but the conditions seemed suspicious and he was detained for treatment. He had a rather long sleep and recovered a day or two before the "Vellore" left port. He was in a semi-conscious state when the Captain and Shipping Master came to his bedside and paid him off. He protested and said he would be well in time to join the ship before she left her moorings, but the doctor was of a different opinion.

Almost immediately after this he fell asleep again and slumbered on for seven weeks at a stretch, being very carefully watched all this time and sometimes artificially fed.

His next return to consciousness was on the 15th December. It appeared to him that a cup or plate fell to the floor and that the noise woke him. The nurse on duty seeing his eyes opened and hearing him speak rationally hastened to the doctor who came to the bedside immediately.

With one small relapse he had continued conscious since then and has gradually regained health. During the long sleep he became terrible emaciated, but regained flesh and strength after waking and is now to outward appearance, in the best health.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Faculty of Medicine.

A meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University was held last evening, in the University Library, for the election of three Syndics of the Faculty. The following nominations had been received :—

(1) Major A. Street, Professor, Grant Medical College, proposed by Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, and seconded by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman.

(2) Lieut.-Colonel Meyer, Professor, Grant Medical College, proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Childe, and seconded by Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman.

(3) Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock, and seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Childe.

(4) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Collie and Dr. J. A. Turner, and seconded by Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji and Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya.

The result of the ballot was that the first three candidates were declared duly elected Syndics of the Faculty.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner.

"I have the honour to state that, in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of medicines to the different Municipal Departments, including Plague Hospitals and Dispensaries, for one year ending 28th February, 1910, two tenders have been received as under:—(1) Messrs. Treacher and Co. Rs. 28,735-4-1 and (2) Messrs. Kemp and Co. Rs. 30,791-8-10. As the tender of Messrs. Treacher and Co. is the lower of the two, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance and to a contract being entered into with them for supplies to be made to the Arthur Road Hospital and other Departments of the Municipality."

It was resolved to grant the sanction asked for.

Burglars broke into the Kensington Station of the City and South London Electric Railway during the night, and ransacked the booking-office. They took all the loose cash, and also rifled the public telephone box.

Mr. Robert Henry Boyce, of Hampton Wick, late Principal Surveyor in the Office of Works, whose death is announced, was years ago selected to proceed to China in connection with the fortification of various British settlements, and was appointed to design and superintend the erection of various diplomatic and consular buildings in the East. He subsequently joined the Office of Works, from which he retired seven years ago. Before his retirement Mr. Boyce built at Hampton Wick a house which was in many ways a remarkable type of architecture. It combined not a few of the features which its owner had noted during his travels, and was so constructed that even extreme variations of external temperature scarcely affected its inhabitants. In addition, it was designed to accommodate the large number of artistic objects he had collected.

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, February 24.

The secondary depression in the Punjab appears to be moving into Kashmir and the primary has moved eastwards into East Central India. The combined action of these depressions has resulted in nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province, East and North Punjab and the submontane districts of the United Provinces and light falls also occurred at Benares, Sutna, Jubbulpore and Seoni.

The snowfall has probably been general and heavy in Kashmir. The principal rainfall has been at Bahraich, Bareilly, Roorkee a quarter of an inch, Meerut one and a half, Dehra Dun one, Chakrata two, Delhi, Simla, Ludhiana, Sialkote, Rawalpindi and Peshawar half, Lahore, Murree, Dera Ismail Khan a quarter, and Khusab three-quarters.

Skies are clear in the north-east of India except in the extreme north region to the north of the secondary depression, while in front of the primary cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded over Behae, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, and Central India.

A well marked cold wave is following in the rear of the primary depression and temperature is now normal or in defect over the whole of North-west India, the deficiency being large in Baluchistan.

Weather continues very much warmer than usual in the United Provinces, East Central India and North-east India. Weather appears unsettled in the Andaman Sea and three inches of rain have fallen at Mergui. Humidity is now normal or in excess over almost the whole of Northern India.

The Forecast gives a precipitation as still probable in the extreme North of India and thunder showers are likely in North-east India and adjacent districts to the West. The high temperatures which prevail in the United Provinces and east of Central India are now likely to disappear with the eastward advance of the cold wave, while in North-east India the temperature will probably fall within the next two days.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24th FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Rawalpindi has received 0·63" of rain, Lahore 0·20" and Delihi 0·60." Skies remain heavily overcast in the extreme north but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temparature is normal or in excess in the eastern districts but remains low over the rest of the division; the minimum has risen and is now normal except in the extreme north and the South-West Punjab where it is now in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear at Mainpuri and Cawnpore but are lightly to moderately clouded at the other stations. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess. Temperature remains generally high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports a light fall of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Karachi but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal except in Upper Sind and West Rajputana where it has fallen and is now lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air has decreased but remains in excess except in Cutch and North Gujarat where it is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·19" of rain. Light cloud has spread over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is generally higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the usual amount of moistur and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad but normal in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The primary depression has moved further eastwards and is shown to-day over the North-East Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces, where light showers have fallen. It will pass out of the reporting area to-day. The secondary, which is filling up is shown to-day round Lahore and will pass into the hills during the day. It has been the cause of thundershowers in the North and the South-East Punjab: Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme north but have cleared over the rest of the Punjab. A few showers may again occur in the extreme north of Upper India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

All persons interested in Applied Chemistry may become members of the Congress by payment of a subscription of £1 to the Treasurer, Mr. C. Wightman, 10, Cromwell Crescent, London, W. The inaugural meeting will be held in the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, May 27th. By kind permission of his Majesty the King, members of the Congress may visit Windsor Castle after the concluding meeting which will be held on Wednesday June 1st, and arrangements will be made to enable members to make excursions to other places of interest. The General Secortary, Mr. W. Macnab, 10, Cromwell Crescent, London, W., will be glad to furnish information with regard to hotel and lodging accommodation in London. Ladies accompanying members of the Congress will find a Ladies Committee under the presidency of Lady Ramsay, at their service. A large number of distinguished foreign chemists have notified their intention of being present at the Congress and of taking part in the work of the sections; the list of papers which have been promised is already a very long one. Papers are also promised from all the important British and foreign calonies, and it is to be hoped that Indian chemists will also send communications. Contributors are requested to submit short abstracts together with the texts of their papers.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MR. HALDANE.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—There are still many persons and, unfortunately, many newspapers who can find little or no merit in the military reforms of the last three years; who with Mr. Arnold-Forster assert that the work has been destructive rather than constructive and sum it up in three headings—the reduction of the Regular Army, the abolition of the Militia, and a change in the name of the Volunteers. Yet even such hardened and determined opponents as these must, one would imagine, yield grudging praise to the energy, the persoverance and the thoroughness with which the Secretary of State pursues the end which he has in view. Whether he is a great military reformer is a question on which people may well differ. Whether his ideal even if attained, can give us the army that we need is equally open to argument. But that Mr. Haldane is keenly and thoroughly in earnest in the work which he has undertaken, that he is no mere party politician who puts success in the political game first and the public interest a poor second, that he is the most competent, the most forceful, and above all the most painstaking. War Minister that we have had for many years past are matters on which there can hardly be two opinions.

Reflections of this sort have been made several times when reviewing Mr. Haldane's progress since the spring of 1906. They are once more called forth to-day by the appearance of the latest indication of his foresight and resource, an admirable volume on "The Territorial Force" by Mr. Harold Baker, Barrister-at-Law, sometime Secretary to the Farwell Commission on the South African Stores question, and lately employed by the War Office in the preparation of the structure of the new County Associations. Mr. Baker was asked by Mr. Haldane to undertake the preparation of a book which should give in a concise and intelligible form a narrative of the evolution of the Territorial Army, historical constitutional and logical, as well as a coherent account of its organisation, administration and discipline. Mr. Haldane apprehended correctly that to bring home to the public, especially to busy men, the meaning of the changes which have been recently introduced, and the intimacy of their connection with the national life something more than a collection of formal Statutes and Army Orders was required, something more too than scattered utterances in and out of Parliament, however carefully prepared and comprehensive these might be. He perceived that his was the duty to help the public to such an understanding of the work which he had put in hand, and it was with the object of carrying out that duty that he invoked Mr. Baker's assistance. The work has been carried out in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction to its promoter as great as will be its value to the interests of the organization of which it treats.

Opening with two excellent and interesting chapters on the historical side of the question, the book proceeds to discuss those principles of training a force for Home Defence which underlie the whole system, the administration of the force under the County Associations, its command under the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the laws by which it is governed, and the general characteristics which it presents. In the appendix are given the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907 and a model scheme for the establishment and constitution of a County Association under the terms of the Act. The whole is completed by a well arranged index. It is not possible here [redacted] any lengthened review of the introductory chapters, which also for careful study, contain a connected history of our so-called "Auxiliary forces" such as has never previously been available. The scholarly but terse and incisive style offers a welcome contrast to the illiterate solecisms which have often been prominent in military publications. In short the volume is as valuable to the general students of our military resources as to those more specially connected with the Territorial Army. It deserves to be widely read and it should do much to obtain a more general recognition of what has been accomplished under Mr. Haldane's regime at the War Office.

POTTERING WITH PERSIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—It is undesirable above all things that the great and vital affairs of the Empire should be made subservient to the manœuvres of party politics. National defence, foreign policy and the unity of the state ought to be as far removed as possible from the wrangle of the political ring. In these directions hairbrained experimenting ought to be impossible, and carping criticism severely discouraged. When, however, faddists get to work to propagate their most risky and least thoroughly tested ideas in the most unsuitable places and times, and when the sacred sanction of the King's name and that of the People is assumed to back their efforts, it is well that critiicism should be clear and merciless. For this reason are to be welcomed Mr. Balfour's remarks regarding the policy that Mr. Asquith's Government is pursuing with respect to Persia. Mr. Balfour's criticism, bitter and destructive though it may be, cannot be styled captious in this matter. The Opposition, badgered as it is, in common with the country at large, by the insatiable exactions of a reckless Radical Ministry, has afforded the present Ministers the most liberal and loyal support in every direction where such support was possible. This has been notably the case, as Mr. Haldane and Sir E. Grey, have more than once testified, in the matters of the Army reforms, and of foreign policy. Sir Edward Grey has in the main continued to work, and admirably, on the lines of Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Rosebery. In the matter of Persian affairs, however, we find a strong taint of the same fanatical and reckless spirit of political quackery that marks the works of Messrs. Lloyd George Churchill and the Socialist members.

In the Address we recognise very plainly the voice of the Ultra-Democratic Jacob, who is under the impression that the world is all alike, its people cast in one mould, and that all blessings are his by right. After a reference to the principle of non-intervention we are assured that the state of affairs in Persia is such as to demand imperatively representative institutions of a practical form, in order to bring back peace, Government, and trade to the country. The statement is astonishing. Practical, as understood by the Radical Ministry, is not practical except in theory. The whole of the present trouble in Persia is due directly to the unwise, and unfair assistance and encouragement given to the Persian Revolutionaries. Any but doctrinaire Radicals would long have foreseen what would result from the pouring of the new wine of advanced western civilization into the old wine-skins of the East. Even the West is only beginning to guess where the extension of the franchise and the insensate dreams of democracy may lead or drive it. Yet, in the spirit of the Reds of the Terror our Radicals would habit the whole earth after their own fashion. Mr. Balfour was speaking with studied moderation when he said that the passage in the Address referring to Persia was disquieting, and that the effect of a Democratic Constitution introduced into an Oriental state under pressure as a cure for the country's difficulties, was most doubtful. It is evident that a reckless, near-sighted, ever-hungry Democracy is going to create many and serious difficulties for the British Empire. If this be so in race of a traditionally free and sober-minded people, who have assisted for 2,000 years in the development of constitutional rule, it is not probable that a democratic constitution is going to remove the difficulties of the Persians. The proposals of the Radical Ministry are about as sensible as would be a proposal to introduce the elective system into schools, and give children full power over the masters and management, regarding lessons, punishments, play and preceptors. The result may be imagined. Indeed the thing itself, unrecognised, but real may be studied in the working of schools in Bengal during the last three or four years. It spells confusion, ruin and crime. The Persians have every thing to learn, from the very A.B.C. of affairs. If Russia and Britain would assist the Shah, not of the necessity the present incompetent Shah, well and good, but they must not assist the self-constituted assembly of revolutionaries, who, actuated by self-interest, created the mejlis. A strong Shah, a limited body of capable advisers, and a few foreign experts and military officers, not the Parliamentary suffrage, are what Persia needs. Given these she will thrive. Lacking them her history will be first anarchy, then, subjugation by a foreign power. Fortunately the Shah declines to submit to dictation, but even the general representations made to him may help unduly to encourage the spirit of rebellion against which he has to fight.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

THE "PIONEER":—Everyone who uses the telegraph in India must have noticed how much the service has been quickened up in the past year. Up to the end of December the deferred message had gained in popularity as the old delays had practically disappeared, and this was the justification for reducing the classes of telegrams to two from the 1st January. The improvement in speed has, of course, been mainly due to the simplification in the handling of messages at the counter and the quicker signalling consequent upon the introduction of the new "watch" system. Under these methods the maximum strength of the staff is brought to bear during the hours when traffic is heaviest, and there are no longer thousands of messages left over for the night-hours. Mr. Newlands, the traffic expert, has succeeded in effecting a wonderful change by the reforms introduced at his suggestion and these have now been given full effect to by the telegraph staff. The results are most gratifying, and some figures may be quoted to show what has been done. By the use of the "tablet check" it is possible to ascertain within what period a telegram is actually despatched and the following details are of interest. The thirteen largest offices in India came under this system of check in February and March, 1908. It was then found that the number of messages sent under ten minutes was only 12·4 per cent; under twenty 28; and under forty 45·1. As to those over forty minutes, the return was 54·8 in every 100, or more than half of the total number; and it should be remembered that in respect of these many hours' delay took place as deferred messages were often not disposed of and delivered until the day following their acceptance. Last month the returns showed a very different state of affairs: 55·6 per cent of the messages were being disposed of under ten minutes; 77·4 under twenty: and 88·8 under forty. There remained only 11·1 coming in the "over forty minutes" category, and these figures would have been much smaller but for interruptions on the Calcutta-Burma lines. Again in twenty-one offices of less importance but including places such as Poona, Dacca, Peshawar, Cawnpore, etc., even better results have been obtained. The percentage of "over forty minutes" has been reduced from 43 to less than 3; and no fewer than 79 out of every 100 messages were, last month, found to have been signalled under ten minutes, while 92·4 per cent. had been despatched under twenty minutes. This reduction in what is known as "percentages of delay" will probably be improved upon as the signalling-staff are loyally working up to the high standard which has been set before them. Sunday work has been reduced to a minimum, and the telegraphists find that they have now far more leisure at the week-end, not to speak of less night-duty, than was their lot before the reforms were introduced.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN ON INDIA.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—An extremely interesting article on the situation in India appears in the "Empire Review" from the pen of Mr. Beaman, of the High Court of Bombay. The article is unfortunately too long for reproduction in our columns but the main thesis, very ably expressed, is one that we have frequently insisted on ourselves e. g. that England does not and ought not to govern India solely in the interests of Indians, but in the interests of Indians, of the British and, we may add incidentally, in the interests of the whole world. One of the commonest errors, Mr. Beaman points out, is the theory that England holds India in trust for her peoples. If this were so, we should have no right to consult our own interests at all, since the worst fault a trustee can commit is to make his own advantage out of the trust. By attaching to the Indian Government the character of a trustee, it is easy to make out a plausible case for yielding to every demand of the Extremist party under the guise of consititutional reform. Mr. Beaman goes on to say that we never were entrusted by any people or peoples of India with temporary government, upon the footing of trustors and trustees. After sketching the events which led up to our rule in India, he says that if we admit that the origin of our present position was conquest, we may consistently avow that we hold India for England, and we can make that avowal without derogating one jot from our basic principles of impartial justice and universal toleration, and at the same time free ourselves from the logical embarrassments arising out of the attempt to uphold the theory of trustors and trustees. Acting upon this fallacious theory, we have made concession after concession, for which the country has not been ripe, to a small class who wish to be put in authority and retained there by British power over thousands who detest and despise them—a demand which is as selfish as it is unfair. Mr. Beaman further points out, as we have already done upon several occasions, that if we had to relinquish all advantages from the possession of India, we should abandon it at once. If the education of India up to the point of self-government could not be attained without adding a shilling in the pound to the English income-tax, does any one believe that the British tax-payer would make this sacrifice? Although we believe that our rule in India does make for the greatest happiness and material prosperity of the greatest number, it should never be forgotten that we did not take India nor do we keep India for the sake of the Indians. A recognition of this truth would do away with a great deal of misunderstanding on both sides. Let it be clearly seen that our administration is based on the principle of doing the best possible for both Great Britian and India. Let us grant concessions certainly, but only with a due regard to British interests. Any other view is based, not on fact, but on sentimentalism, and can only lead to disappointment and even possibly to armed conflict in the end.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Interpellations for next Friday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

A number of questions are announced to be asked at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council by the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. Dadabhoy and Nawab Saiyid Muhammad.

Those to be asked by the Nawab of Dacca are directed to showing that the experiment of separating executive and judicial functions has been a failure in Mysore and elsewhere. The Government, amongst other points, is being asked to state whether the Dewan of Mysore has declared against further extending the experiment and whether the Judges of the Mysore Chief Court have placed on record that the separation attempted has retarded the disposal of civil court work.

Mr. Dadabhoy's questions are directed to urging the creation of a local Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar or the former without raising the administration concerned into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

Mr. Dadabhoy also asks for particulars of any recent depletion of the gold standard reserve and paper currency reserve. Also as to the bearing of any special advantage enjoyed by sugar manufacturing in Austria Hungary upon the increase of their imports with India during the current year.

Nawab Saiyid Muhammad asks for a list of Mahomedan religious and charitable endowments and trusts at present under Government management in different provinces.

The other business to be brought forward includes only the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Whipping Bill.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

Year's Postponement Necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

The "Pioneer" says that amongst other projects in the United Provinces that have to wait because of the shortness of the public purse, is that of the Exhibition at Allahabad in which the present Lieutenant-Governor is known to take much interest. It is so many years since the United Provinces had an Exhibition of their own, that the time is fully ripe for an enterprise of the kind while considerations of a very obvious sort recommend Allahabad, with its great annual collection of rustic visitors during the winter bathing fair, as the most suitable locality. Had things been propitious otherwise it might have been possible to fix the date of opening for December next. As it is, the idea must stand deferred till December 1910. By the time that the Lieutenant-Governor comes down for his monsoon tour in July or August, the future prospects will be more clear, and if circumstances are then favourable he will probably call a public meeting in Allahabad to put the matters in train.

THE RIOTS AT KOTHAPPAKONDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 24.

Official reports to hand so far about the serious rioting at Kothappakonda near Guntur on the 18th instant do not give any very detailed account of the actual circumstances which led up to the rioting, or about events which followed. The Sivaratri festival was attended by many thousands of pilgrims. A police force, 150 of all ranks, was deputed as usual to keep order. The Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Kershasp, I.C.S., A. Subba Rao, District Superintendent of Police, the Taluk Magistrate and the Statutary Magistrate were present. The riot, according to the police version, originated in a constable bayoneting a bull which kicked him. The owner of the bull who assaulted the constable was arrested.

WEATHER IN UPPER INDIA.

Hail at Hapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

The weather here for the past three days has been extraordinarily hot. Yesterday evening, however, a violent thunderstorm occurred, good rain falling, and to-day the temperature is nearer normal. At Hapur hailstones as large as a goose's egg are said to have fallen, the damage to the standing crops being considerable.

LAHORE TRADES FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 24.

In the Lahore Trades Football Tournament the re-play of the draw between the Black Watch and the Lancashire Fusiliers resulted after a hot contest in a win for the Black Watch by one goal to love.

The West Yorks, after a strenuous game, beat the Duke of Wellington's Regiment by two goals to one.

PAPERCHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The Pony Paperchase here to-day was won by Mr. Macdonald on Marconi. Mr. Muir on Unpava was second and Captain Holden on Pathlinder third.

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The following auction sales took place in shares to-day, the market continuing very weak:—Bulanbararee Coal, 7; Aldeh Coal, 131; Sudamdih Coal, 7 1-2; Kanarhatty Jute (ordinary), 105; Olive Mills Jute (ordinary cum-dividend) 54-1-4; and Phœnix Tea, 25 1-2.

The following ordinary transactions also took place:—British India, 4 3-4; Borrea (ordinary), 15 1-2 and 14 3-4; Jumoni, 8 3-4 and 9; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 36 1-2; New Birbhoom, 35 and 35 1-4; Ranegunge, 19 and 18 3-4; and Sudamdih, 7 and 7 1-4.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While every inducement is being thrown in the way of Capitalists to provide house accommodation with every home comfort for the well-to-do, and also for the poorer classes, nothing apparently has yet been done for the middle classes, who are by no means small in number, to provide them with suitable house accommodation with rents within reach to suit their limited income. Palatial buildings, with three and four flats with every conceivable contrivance to secure comfort, including lifts, all of which is within the power of Capitalists to provide for their tenants, are running up at the Apollo Bunder, Wodehouse Road, Wellington Lines, and the Cooperage—which will mean, in course of time, the gradual withdrawal of the European element from Malabar Hill—for those who are willing and able to pay rents running into three figures. Even the labouring or poorer classes have been provided with health-giving sunlit chawls in Nagpada and Princess Street, but the poor middle class European and Eurasian families have been left, for some reason or other, to struggle the best way they could even to meet the house rent in double figures, and that, too, very few who could do this when it reaches Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per month. The middle class Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities generally have their own houses as ancestral or acquired property all over the town, and so they are scarcely affected; besides, those who have not, are conveniently accommodated in large chawls or blocks where only that particular community is admitted, consequently the poor European and Eurasian families find it very hard indeed to find decent healthy accommodation to suit their scanty income, and in this way they may be seen scattered all over the city and seldom or never found together as in the case of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees. No Capitalists have yet been found to provide suitable cottages for them, and consequently they are great sufferers. Would it not be both reasonable and sympathetic on the part of the Government, with the help of the City Improvement Trust, to take up the matter on their behalf and do something for them by providing healthy cottages at certain convenient centres where they could enjoy some degree of comfort and cleanliness in keeping with their slender income. The vital question is—Will the Government step in in time and give a helping hand to this community who have some claim on them in the large schemes before them for housing the poor, in which our popular Governor takes the warmest interest?—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Almsgiving is indeed, as your correspondent "Fair Play" points out, a difficult matter nowadays. There are so many charities asking for subscriptions, all in need of funds—to keep them all we would constantly have "our hands in our pockets."

But I think, if we only discriminated a little, we should find it easier to reconcile this matter with our consciences.

Say we are interested in education, then let us give to schools. If suffering appeals to us, subscribe to hospitals. If prevention appears to us more useful than rescue work, then let us give to societies who have the moral welfare of young men and young women and their care at heart. If we believe strongly in the power of the Gospel, let our alms be given to missions and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel or for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

We all belong to some community. Let us support first then the charities belonging to that church or body.

To do Mrs. Macbeth justice, her appeal was made on behalf of a church society before a meeting of church people. It was not an appeal to the general public who may not sympathise with her efforts to start a training home for poor girls in Bombay.

It is a scheme, however, which has the warm support of the Bishop, and of other clergy in the Diocese, and may prove a very good work in our midst if it is carried out successfully.—Yours, &c.

SYSTEM.

THE SILTING UP OF THE HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been said in Legislative Council Meetings of late about the silting up of the creeks across the harbour of Bombay, but we have heard little up to the present about the condition of the Harbour itself, which is rapidly becoming a serious hindrance to commerce and to the travelling public. For instance, the passenger traffic from the Carnac Bunder basin yesterday was held up high and dry for an hour or two, and the steamers were unable to start to schedule time, conditions that are likely to continue for a day or so longer. The Port Trust now possesses powerful dredgers, and considering the dues paid by the companies using the Bunders it should be that body's first charge to see the fairway navigable at all costs.—Yours, &c.

PASSENGER.

MAJOR ROSS'S LECTURE ON MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We notice in your issue to-day our name mentioned in connection with the Lecture on Malaria given by Dr. Ross which took place at the Empire Theatre on the 22nd instant and for which we sold tickets.

In fairness to ourselves, we wish to state that we had nothing whatever to do with the ushering and control of the Theatre. Our responsibility ended when we handed over the balance of tickets and plan.—Yours, etc.

S. ROSE & Co.

Feb. 23.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

A telegram from Rungpore states that Mr. Vas, District Magistrate, yesterday refused bail to six Bengalis arrested at Nilphamari in connection with the Alipore Sedition case and murder.

The enquiry into the case against Satyendranath Bhattacharjee in connection with the bomb formula charges commenced before Babu Debendra Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate, Faridpur, yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSEY."

The Hired Transport "Plassey," Captain F. Notley, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 23rd February, and called at Port Said, Suez, and Aden. She brought drafts and furlough men, consisting of 77 officers, 24 ladies, 8 children, 18 warrant officers, 16 women, and 30 children, 1,212 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 women and 40 children. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and despatched in special troop trains to Lucknow and Secunderabad respectively.

The following are the names of the Officers:

Maj J F Elkington, Warwick
Maj C Whitestone, R A M C
Maj J Macmillan, wife and child R F A
Sub Lt E R D Mearman, R I M
Sub Lt E M Bayfield R I M
Maj M P Buckle, and wife R W Kent
Capt M P Hancock, and wife H Fus
Capt R H L Cuthell, and wife A S C
Capt F F Donovan, A S C
Capt H Buckle, R F A
Capt W H Evans, and wife R E
Capt R D Baker, and wife E Lanc
Capt H A Carr, 2nd Worcester
Capt H T Summit, wife and child 1st Essex
Capt A Kettlewell, C I H
Capt F C R Rhubottom, wife and daughter I V D
Lieut R D Davies, W Yorks
Lieut R H Evans, S W B
Lieut E S Gibbons, 10th Middles
Lieut Case, Morris 2nd R W Kent
Lieut E M Searight, R W Kent
Lieut E Scaife, R A M C
Lieut D M Coobett, R A M C
Lieut D Coutts, R A M C
Lieut J R Foster, wife and child R A M C
Lieut O O P Cooke, R A M C
Lieut M I Lechrin, R A M C
Lieut W W Boyce, R A M C
Lieut W E C Lunn, R A M C
Lieut E C Coddell, R A M C
Lieut A C Tresidder, and wife I M S
Lieut G G Jolly, I M S
Lieut A A C McNeill, I M S
Lieut R S Than, I M S
Lieut G F Graham, I M S
Lieut M D Wadia, I M S
Lieut M D Murison, I M S
Lieut S S Vazifdar, I M S
Lieut F T H Nelson, I M S
Lieut E S Phipson, I M S
Lieut F F S Smith, I M S
Lieut S Sarkar, I M S
Lieut A J Symes I M S
Lieut G L C Little I M S
Lieut F C Boyd, I M S
2nd Lieut W H J Gough, 1st Dns
2nd Lieut J Cangstaffe 1st Dns
2nd Lieut J K Kay, R W Kent
2nd Lieut R D Hanster, Sco. Rif.
2nd Lieut P Shepherd, Essex
2nd Lieut H J Hadnon, 2nd Ches
2nd Lieut R G H Murray, Unattached
2nd Lieut H Birtheck Unattached
2nd Lieut A V Pope, 14th Hus.
2nd Lieut J M Salis, 15th Hus
2nd Lieut W P Lyons R I M
2nd Lieut F E Taylor, R I M
2nd Lieut J L Cangdon, E Surrey
2nd Lieut A M B Broadley, Yorks
2nd Lieut Gataere, W Riding
2nd Lieut E L Appelbe Midsex
2nd Lieut P C Higgins, 2nd Shrops
2nd Lieut K Mackenzie, Staff
2nd Lieut H Gordon, 2nd Wercist
2nd Lieut A Leckey, Leinster
2rd Lieut F C Hickey, 1st Manch
Chaplain J A J Pride, C of E
Chaplain C Bronggast, R C
Chaplain Matron, Miss Arodley, Q A I M N S
Sister Miss Rome, Q A I M N S
Sister Miss Lanyon, Q A I M N S
Sister Miss Harvey, Q A I M N S
Wife of Lt Handley, and 2 children I O D
Wife of Lt Col Thomas, and daughter Staff
Wife of Maj Chichester, Dorsets
Wife of Lt and Q Mr Gieipin, R Sussex
Capt J R Hudson, R Sussex
Lieut O S Catreban, R Sussex
Lieut C C Stewart, R Sussex
Lieut B S I McMurray, R Sussex
Lieut H O Carrell R Sussex
Lieut L B Traill, R Sussex
Wife of Maj Spearman and child Warwicks
Wife of Maj Gordon, R A.
Wife of Capt Catton and child S Lancs
Miss Hodgson, R A
Miss Pottinger, R A
Miss A Grady, I A
Capt E I Tydeham, I A
Maj E A Edgell, R E
Lieut E S Watson, P G A

DEPARTURES.

Per Austrian Lloyd's s s. "Austria," Feb. 25.

Passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria," to-day 25th instant, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 12-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 11-30 a.m. sharp.

Burns Mr
Bhedwar Mr S J
Crossfield Mr A J
Dini Capt F
Peerbhoy Mr Ebrahim Adamji
Grunn Mr W
Giardini Mr
Mr J W Hoyland
Kaikbshroo Mr Merwanji
Ostrowsky Count and Countess
Ostrowsky Miss and maid
Ranson Miss
Surufally Mamoojee Mr
Setna Mr S C
Storck Mr and Mrs
Sweet Mrs
Sharp Mr S H
Wilson Dr W

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel F C Logan-Home, 2nd-in-Command, 28th Light Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity Dated 10th January.

28th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G S Kerrich 2nd-in-Command, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity. Dated 10th January.

33rd Punjabis.—Major W E Banbury, 2nd-in-Command, 43rd Krinpura Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C G Nurse permitted to retire. Dated 1st February.

Staff.—Major A deC Scott, 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major, Secunderabad, 1st Infantry Brigade, vice Major C H D Dyon Campbell on leave, or until further orders. Dated 21st January.

Captain C G Woodhouse, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, vice Major Crum granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 24th January.

Major A C Lovett, 1st Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Major R P Maxwell, 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, vacated. Dated 29th January.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Major H R Baker, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major London granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 12th January.

92nd Punjabis.—Major J A G Rainsford, 2nd-in-Command, and Major W G Nisbett, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C I W Grant, V C, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 14th November.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).—Major F H Pigou, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major W W Chitty granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 28th January.

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major A W N Taylor, 2nd-in-Command, and Major C L Haldane, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, vice Lieutenant-Colonel N G Woodyatt granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 27th January.

The undermentioned officer is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 6th May 1909, or such date as he may avail himself of it:—

Major-General E De Brath, C B, C I E, Comanding Aden Brigade.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

Major Laughlin, Leinster Regiment, retires from the 20th proximo.

Captain Wheatley, Adjutant, 10th Brigade, R. H. A., is transferred to the 52nd Field Battery at Jubbulpore on promotion.

Lieutenant C. J. H. Clifford, R.A., is posted to "R." Battery at Mhow.

Lieut. Skinner, "R" Battery, is transferred to the 43rd Battery.

Lieut. Brownson, 20th Battary, is transferred to the 42nd Battery at Home.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAIETYNOTES.

The much-looked-forward-to and-talked-of Fancy Dress Ball which took place on Monday, the 22nd, at the Yacht Club, was a greater success even than was anticipated. For weeks past the question on everyone's lips has been "What are you going as to the Fancy Dress?" But in the majority of cases the question has remained unanswered as the dresses were jealously guarded secrets.

The Club was very prettily decorated, the Manager, Mr. Chandler, and his wife showing the utmost zeal and taste in directing the arrangements of flags, flowers and evergreens, which made a good back ground for the really brilliant scene. Dinner and supper of English viands were served in a large shamiana on the lawn. The reading-room and dining-room were both set aside for dancing and even the sacred card-room was for the nonce converted into a "Cosy Corner." As there were over five hundred people present it is impossible to give a description of all the wonderful dresses and costumes which were worn, but the majority seemed to have tried, not only to get a fancy dress, but to get one which really suited them, which is a thing people are very liable to overlook. To mention a few of those which struck me most Miss Forbes, as a Highlander, looked extremely smart, while Mrs. C. H. Wilson made a handsome Duchess of Gainsborough Mrs. Winter as "Colman's Mustard" looked very well, and Mrs. Meyer, who went as the "Merry Widow," was very smart. Mrs. Hames, in gold, as the Setting Sun, made quite a picture, while Mrs. Nash as Mary, Queen of Scots, was quite one of the most noticeable figures there. Lady Muir-Mackenzie looked striking as the Empress Josephine and Mrs. F. Wilson in green and silver made a light and pretty Fairy. A very cleverly thought out dress was that worn by Mrs. Triggs, who went as "Bridge," as also was the "Damaged Goods" of Mrs. Dunn, who pluckily turned out so soon after her recent accident. Miss Heaton as a Chinaman and Miss Crawford as "The School Girl," both wore very effective dresses. One of the most artistic and elegant dresses was worn by Mrs. Hepper who looked an ideal "Merry Widow"; Mrs. Gell almost concealed her identity in a charming peasant's dress; Mrs. Marrs had a quaint but effective Dutch costume; the Misses Beaman, Mrs. Leather, Mrs. Bowen, the Misses Willis, Mrs. A. M. T. Jackson, Mrs. Quinn, and Mrs. Meyer were all most prettily dressed. Poudres were numerous, but were relieved by Mrs. Gordon Tucker, who made a majestic Portia. Lady Maude Warrender looked magnificent in her effective robe as did Lady Muir-Mackenzie in black and silver. One of the most striking costumes was worn by Mrs. Proes, who appeared as an Austrian Hussar, Mrs. Kilkelly made a charming Colleen Bawn, while Mrs. Shortt was a dainty Tyrolean peasant, and an attractive personality was Miss Ward as a nun.

The men's costumes were also very good and there were comparatively few present who were not in Fancy Dress. One of the best was undoubtedly Mr. Stevens as "Napoleon," while Mr. Russell in froek coat and tall hat, made a good "Piccadilly," the idea being very original. Mr. Boyd as Mephistopheles was very striking and his imperial was pulled as if he worecne always. He was not allowed to escape from the ubiquitous motor in the person of Major Street whose get up was very clever. Mr. F. Wilson as Jack Point also looked well Lieutenant Huddleston was a capital representative of the Lazzaroni, Sir John Muir Mackenzie's highway man was an excellent creation and the effectiveness of Sir George Warrender as an Admiral of the Blue was only challenged by the uniforms of their respective regiments, as worn a hundred years ago, by Colonel Cordue, Captain Hepper and Captain Cartwright. There were many other ingeniously contrived dresses too numerous to mention, and Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd were kept busy photographing groups of dancers. It is the general opinion that it was one of the jolliest if not the jolliest dances of the season, and it was not until the very small hours of Tuesday morning that the last masquerader made his way home.

U. D. A.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya" Feb. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr J and Mrs
Browne, Miss Edith
Bolting, Mr F
Boger, Dr Clinton
Bolilbol, Mr Sorabji R
Cochran, Mr A and Mrs
DeClermont, Mr A C
Dickson, Maj and Mrs
Graham, Mr P
Gooding, Mr G C
Gillett, Mr Edwin
Gambell, Mr H B
Griffiths, Mr H E
Gibbel, Mr Adam L
Hope, Capt John Mrs and Miss
Jarrard, Mr A H
Kirchberg, Mr F
Lowry, Mr John
McGifford, Miss J R
Miley, Dr W K
Mitchell, Mr W
Park, Miss A
Phillips, Mr Chas
Roberts, Mrs James
Selfe, Mr P A Mrs and infant
Slocock, Miss M I
Swinton, Maj F S
Smith, Mr S R
Smyth, Mrs H A
Saville, Capt H C Mrs and infant
Stephens, Mr John
Underwood, Mr A R
Wilbey, Mr L W
Weston, Mr M
Whittles, Mr C
Woodhouse, Mr Chas

FROM MARSEILLES.

Black, Mrs J K and infant
Begg, Miss
Blackwall, Miss M
Bryant, Mr W
Baresford, Mr H
Carter, Mr R E and Mrs
Coppenger, Capt C J and Mrs
Cuthbert, Mr W
Chettall, Mr C H
Crichton, Mr M D
Clark, Mr John and Mrs
Crawford, Miss
Cook, Dr J N
Day, Mr G G
DeWalgarde, Miss
Demetriade, Mr E C
Ducat, Mr F G W
Dallas, Dr M C
Eddis, Mr B E G
Foster, Miss
Ferrier, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Gray, Mr J B
Hanning, Mr J C
Hall, Mr O
Hunter, Mr J S
Jenkins, Mr R A A
Keppel, Mr T R H
Kidd, Mr and Mrs
Knight, Miss
Kembrall, Mrs
Kabuna, Mr T
Leslie, Col Mrs Miss and child
Lace, Mr E W
Lambert, Mr W
Lindley, Mr R S
Moultrie, Mr S B and Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr G
Mayhew, Mr A and Mrs
McGaw, Capt J W W
Mackay, Mr W F
Nicolson, Mr
Nash, Mr P A M
Nath, Mr K
Parkinson, Capt T W
Robarts, Lt C H S
Ross, Mr W F
Ross, Lt E J
Ricketts, Lt E W C
Sommonds, Mr C E
Setria, Miss
Scott, Mr G C
Smith, Lt G L and Mrs
Sinha, Mr S N S
Turnbull, Capt G O
Truing, Mr Miles
Tata Ratan, and Mrs
Thorburn, Mr J
Taylor, Mr John
Weighell, Miss A J
Wilson, Mr S J
Ward, Maj T M
Yates, Lt R J B
Kabuna, Mr T

FROM BRINDISI.

Hammond, Mr A H
Simkins, Mr C
Von Llaski, Mr Geo

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Weir, Col T S
Webb, Mr A C

FROM PORT SAID.

Eustace, Mr S
Tallock, Mr C M

FOR RANGOON.—Frayer, Mr Allen.

FOR KABACHI.

Beadon, Miss B
Hanaford, Mrs F B and Master
Hollowes, Maj F W
Johnson, Mrs E Miss and child
McConaghey, Maj A
Mukhi, Mr C D
Peal, Miss

FOR SHANGHAI.—Sibley, Mr and Miss C.

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is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

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Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AGENT'S POSITION DISPUTED.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

ESMAIL EBRAHIM VS. HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit in, Chambers. He said in this matter the case involved the consideration of the circumstanes relating to two sums of money, one about Rs. 300, and the other Rs. 6,500. The defendant had filed his written statement, in which he put forward his defence. As to the sum of Rs. 300, he had got a very small portion to account for. As regarded the Rs. 6,500, he had set out his version in para. 8 of his written statement, and if that statement of the defendant was true, it shewed in the first place that the recovery of this sum, Rs. 6,500, was out of the hands of the defendant. The latter further said, in no way was Haji Tyeb Mahomed or his firm an agent of the defendant. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the plaintiff sued defendant alone. Then the defendant put in his written statement as long ago as 1907. His Lordship mentioned the circumstances under which he felt constrained to discharge the summons. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the defendant, undertook that if the plaintiff established a prima facie case to prove that Haji Tyeb Mahomed was the agent of the defendant, the defendant would not oppose the application that Haji Tyeb Mahomed be added party defendant. The summons was thereupon discharged with costs, counsel certified.

THE SAME VS. THE SAME.

In a subsequent judgment in the same suit, his Lordship said it would be difficult to imagine in any country but this how negligent parties could be with regard to prosecuting their suits. This suit was filed in 1907 by the plaintiff against the defendant for certain sums of money. At the time of hearing, the plaintiff's counsel did not appear. Although he was in Court, he did not take the trouble to do so, and the suit was dismissed. The Court of Appeal ordered the suit to be tried. The plaintiff made an application later on, that Haji Tyeb Mahomed should be added as a party defendant on the ground that he was the agent of the defendant, and Tyeb had received a considerable portion of the money claimed, and therefore through him the plaintiff would be able to get the money from the defendant. The defendant's case was that there were two sums claimed in the suit, one a small, and the other a larger one; and as it seemed to his Lordship that it would be wrong to make the order asked for, he refused the application. Now the case was called on, and an application was made for the examination of the man, K. S. K. Naiken. A long affidavit was put in, purporting to say what this man Naiken could prove; and his Lordship was assured that without the evidence of Naiken, it would be impossible for the case to go on. His Lordship had the greatest possible doubt as to the bona fides of the plaintiff, but if he refused the application entirely, very likely an application would be made to some other Court. Although Mr. Raikes, for the defendant, said he was willing to take the risk, his Lordship did not think he ought to go the length of absolutely refusing the application, but he would put the plaintiff on as stringent terms as he could. It appeared to His Lordship that, if the plaintiff's case was a bona fide one, he ought to have an opportunity to prove it although it was at the eleventh hour. His Lordship therefore directed that the plaintiff should within one week lodge a sum of Rs. 1,500 with the Prothonotary of the Court to pay the expenses of the commission to Tanjore for the examination of K. S. K. Naiken. Out of that sum the defendant was entitled to be paid all the costs incidental to the commission in any event. If it transpired that Rs. 1,500 were not sufficient to pay the defendant's costs of the commission, then the plaintiff should within one month after the return of the commission pay to the defendant in any event the full costs of the commission. In the event of this order being compiled with the commission do issue to the District Court at Tanjore to take the evidence viva voce of K. S. K. Naiken either before itself or such other person as it might depute for that purpose. That the commission should issue within three days after the payment in by the plaintiff, of the Rs. 1,500 and be returned within one month from the date of issue. That thesuit be set down for hearing fourteen days after the return of the commission; but in default of the plaintiff carrying out the Court's order as to the deposit of Rs. 1,500 and the further sum, if any, for the defendant's costs of the commission, the suit should on such default be set down on the board for dismissal. Plaintiff to pay all costs of and incidental to this application, with liberty to the defendant's attorney in Bombay to attend the commission in Tanjore.

A HINDU LADY'S DOWRY.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

BAI KANKOO VS. BAI NANIVAHOO AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case in Chambers. His Lordship said it appeared to him that it was clearly intended to allocate the sum of Rs. 4,050 for the payment of the lady's dowry. The learned Judge did not think that the clause 21 affected the trust in any way. On the other hand, the executors were perfectly justified in getting the opinion of the Court. Therefore, with regard to the query (1) his Lordships answered in the affirmative; (2) she was entitled to the whole amount; and (3) plaintiff was entitled to be paid by the defendants Rs. 4,050 with interest thereon till payment at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the 25th October 1908. Costs of the defendants to come out of the estate as between attorney and client.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

His Lordship presided at an extra sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MULJI DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE LILLADHUR THACKERSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and His Lordship granted the application.

RE TRIMBUK LUXMON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RIGHTS OVER A CHOWK.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.

BAI LAXMI VS. SHET MANSUKHBHAI BHAGUBHAI AND OTHERS.

For plaintiff-respondent.—Mr. M. N. Mehta.

For defendant-appellant.—Mr. Bhaishankar.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff in reference to a chowk or courtyard that stands outside her house in which she claimed joint ownership together with the defendants. She also asked for a declaration that she has acquired a right of way over a piece of land lying between the chowk and the neighbouring public road and for damages alleged to have been caused to her southern wall by the defendants in the course of demolishing the adjoining building. The defendants contended that plaintiff had no title to the chowk but that they had acquired the whole chowk subject to a right of way in plaintiff's favour from the plaintiff's assignees, the Municipality of Ahmedabad. The orignial suit was decided by the Additional Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Ahmedabad amended the decree of the Court of first instance by granting plaintiff the relief sought in reference to the removal of the obstructions placed by the defendants upon the chowk. He held that plaintiff's claim to a share in the chowk was established. It seems that in 1882 all the dwellings except the Medha were sold to the Ahmedabad Municipality in connection with the construction of the Richey road and that they were then demolished. The Municipality subsequently sold most of the open space to one Magan, who may have had some idea of reconstructing the ancestral home. He however assigned his rights to the first defendant in 1903 and the rest of the space was acquired by the second defendant. The only piece of direct evidence on behalf of the defendants came from Magan who said that the occupant of the Medha had nothing but a right of way over the chowk and the Judge remarked in this connection that he cannot allow the unsupported statement of this witness to outweigh the strong probabilities in favour of the plaintiff and granted the plaintiff the relief sought for. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that it has been pointed out that the question whether defendants had acquired the chowk or not was discussed at some length by the District Judge. In that discussion he referred to a sale deed which is one of the documents mentioned by the defendants in their Darkhat which the District Judge declined to admit in evidence upon the application of the defendants' pleader. This, their Lordships said, was an error in procedure and they therefore set aside the decree of the lower appellate Court and remanded the case for retrial.

RULE OF HINDU LAW.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KHUSHALBAI KEVALBHAI AND OTHERS VS. UMED BABAR AND OTHERS.

For plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. Koyaji with Mr. Talyarkhan.

For defendant-appellants:—Mr. L. A. Shah.

Plaintiffs in this case sued the defendants to recover possession of a certain house. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that they together with other members formed a joint Hindu Family and held all property jointly; that in 1899 a separation took place: that at that separation the step-brother of the plaintiffs in lieu of Rs. 1,625 received by him in cash and in lieu of a right to live in the house, relinquished his right to the rest of the family property and executed a document in favour of the plaintiffs after that they allowed his widow to live there as a matter of favour who allowed the first defendant to live there. Defendant denied plaintiffs' title to the house and contended that they leased the lower portion of the house from the widow and that the husband of the widow had no authority to pass the document stated above as the property was ancestral. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Surat who rejected the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the Distrct Judge of Surat reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and awarded possession of the house to the plaintiffs. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships in delivering judgment observed that what was called by the parties a relinquishment by the second defendant's father was in substance a partition of the family property between him and his co-parceners and it was none the less a partition within the meaning of that term in Hindu Law, though instead of receiving his share of the property as it existed then, the second defendant's father received the money value of it. It is urged that that partition was not binding on the second defendant because the latter was a minor then and the deed contained no express words to show that his father and his co-parceners intended to include the second defendant's share in his father's share. But their Lordships said the rule of Hindu law was that at a partition among the members of a joint family, each member was presumed to represent not only himself but also his sons and the son takes his share through his father as being included in the share allotted to his father. That is the meaning and result of the text "among sons by different fathers, the allotment of shares is according to the fathers' (vyavahara mayukh) that is the general rule but the parties to the partition may depart from it by allotting a share to a member of the family without including his son or sons in that allotment. In the present case, their Lordships said it was distinctly stated that the second defendant's father received cash in lieu of his share. That share obviously included his sons (the second defendant's share). The partition was therefore binding on the second defendant unless he could show some legal ground for setting it aside, for instance that it was the result of fraud or that what his father received in cash did not represent the fair value of his share. But this point did not appear to have been made clearly in the first Court. The Subordinate Judge no doubt referred to certain circumstances such as the inexperience and youth of the second defendant's father at the time of partition, but it was not the case of the defendant in his written statement nor was the evidence directed to any such defence.

The decree of the Lower Court was therefore confirmed with Costs.

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"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers &c., sell it.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A MOTOR PROSECUTION.

Inspector Coxen charged one Apa Malappa, driver of motor van No. 22, belonging to the Western India Motor Service, with rash and negligent driving, thereby causing the death of Manekbai Cowasji Godiwalla, a Parsee girl aged 15. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

Inspector Coxen asked for a remand to enable the Police to engage the Public Prosecutor.

The remand was granted and the accused was ordered to be released in his personal recognisance of Rs. 150 and a surety of a like amount.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Shaw charged one Vithal Nisa, a butler in the service of Mr. Charles Reed, Sub-Accountant, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, with stealing cups, saucers and other articles, valued at Rs. 42, belonging to Mr. William Matchin, proprietor of a private family hotel in Queen's Mansions House. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that the articles were stolen during the last six months. A few days ago, Mr. Reed went to look for a bar of soap in an open bag which was in charge of the accused, when he found the articles in question. He insisted that the accused should take them to Mr. Matchin, but he refused, saying Mr. Matchin would get angry if he took the articles to him at that time.

The accused stated that Mr. Matchin was very strict about receiving articles before regulation hours, and as he (the accused) had forgotten to take them to him before those hours he was afraid of taking them afterwards.

The Magistrate, in sentencing the accused, said that the accused was the son of a respectable father who undertook to take care of his son in the future, but the interests of the hotel proprietor must be protected. His Worship sentenced the accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

re Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

One Kala Heera and eight others were charged with burglary and theft in the Stores of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel on the night of the 16th ultimo. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared from evidence that on the 13th ultimo, the G. I. P. Railway Stores were locked in the evening as usual. On the Stores being opened the next morning, it was discovered that some glass panels were broken and a number of slide valves, each weighing 60 lbs., carried away. On the 12th instant again the stores were broken into and some property of the same description, some axle boxes, an electric lamp, and a quantity of lead were stolen. The total value of the property stolen on those two occasions amounted to Rs. 1,200. The Police consequently kept special watch both at the G. I. P. R. and the B. B. and C. I. R. Stores. On the 15th instant, two of the accused were seen coming out of the stores. One of them had a basket on his head and on examining it it was found to contain lead and zinc stolen from the Stores. They were arrested at once. One more of the accused was seen on the other side of the railing, and getting impatient at the non-return of the two accused, went close to the line. He was then arrested. He made a statement and took the Police to the other side of the railing, where he pointed out a gutter, in which the other five accused were concealed. They, too, were arrested, and on enquiries one more accused was found seated in the yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; but on noticing the Police he ran away, leaving behind some articles belonging to the G. I. P. Railway. He was, however, chased and arrested, when he pointed out a certain spot from which a large heap of axle boxes belonging to the G. I. P. Railway was found.

His Worship, in sentencing the accused, said that the nature of the property stolen on the first two occasions showed that it was not the work of one or two men but of many. Four of the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, one was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment; three of the accused, who were juvenile offenders, were sentenced to receive sixteen stripes each.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Jagmohandas Vandravandas and Frank Anderson.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases, including one in which one Badmal Punanchand and four others were charged with occupying a portion of a public place. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 each. Included among the cases were about 25 cases against hawkers for exposing their articles in such a way as to cause obstruction to the public. The majority of them were convicted and sentenced.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg and H. M. Cama.

About ten cases were disposed of before the Dadar Bench, the majority of which were against cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain Manmohandas Ramji and P. J. Jeejeebhoy.

Their Worships disposed of 15 cases, one of which was against one Londaji Chimnaji, who was charged with having an insufficient number of crew in his tony and with carrying a greater number of passengers than he was licensed to carry. The accused was fined Re. 1 and Rs. 3 on the first and second charge respectively.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Ninth Extra Meeting.

MANLOCK BREAKS RECORD.

THOUGH the Big Meeting is over and, of course, a change is noticeable in the attendance, the betting and the class, the first of the continued Extras gives promise of good racing till the season ends. Fair fields were seen out as well as some very close finishes, but punters had a distinctly bad time.

Quite the sensation of the day was Manlock's brilliant win in the Ascot Stake. His timing for the five furlongs was 1.1 3-5, which—and this may act as an answer to "Enquirer's" letter re poor timing—really means a second less over the correct distance, as the change in the position of the winning post means not far from twenty yards extra. In this race Chivalry was a warm favourite from Croat, but after the latter had assumed a long lead the outsider Manlock came with a great run to win a desperate finish. It is only about two months since Croat was landed so that she must be a remarkably fine mare.

A closer thing even was the Kensington Plate for 14·2's, in which Yankee Boy was better fancied than Comeback. These two lay some way back whilst Cracker disposed of Gun Metal and Virbala. Down the straight, however, the two came like a flash and just passed the leader. Head, head, was the verdict in very smart time.

After being backed as though all was over on his last running, Oakton never left his supporters in doubt in the mile Doncaster Plate. Soon assuming the lead, he held Admiral Crichton and Kipling safe all the way. The latter put in a game effort but could only get a place in a close finish. Here again the time occupied was the best of the season.

Of the Arab races, the first was for new ponies, Champion and Thuvil commanding the market. Once the former had disposed of Sharar all seemed over though Thuvil and Patras were seen to be coming up. Evans seemed to be taking matters easy on Champion, but Patras caught him on the post and was returned by a neck.

That Sanjakdhar's win earlier in the season was no fluke is now proved by the fair ease of his Thannah Plate win. An unknown quantity in Dojan, heavily backed, hung on till the last stretch but was then shaken off. In doing 1.22 he beats the times of all the top notchers.

A bad upset occurred when Antica easily won the Parel Plate from Multiform and Darianoor, the hot favourite, Spearmint, failing to even place. Antica made all his own running away in front as usual, but Barret keeping plenty up his sleeve was able to stay Multiform out.

One is pleased to be able to state that Peru, the Australian Cup winner, has been landed fit and well. He is for Mr. M. Goculdass, and will be a hard one to beat for the next Viceroy's Cup if all goes well till then.

Details:—

THE ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr P H Burns's Patras, 7st 11lbs .....Abdoola 1
K S Vijayasinhji's Champion, 8st 6lbs (od. 8st 7lbs) Evans 2
Mr M Goculdass' Thuvil, 8st 5lbs .....Robinson 3
Mr Hamed Hazamy's Sharar, 7st 13lbs...Heeroo 4

ALSO RAN:—Mizhir Beg 8st 11lbs; Goldman 8st 11lbs; Steam Launch 8st 8lbs; Jacko 8st 5lbs; Durban 7st 7lbs; Lahuk 7st 7lbs; Young Revenge II, 7st 1lb.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Champion, 2 to 1 Thuvil; 4 to 1 Sharar, 7 to 1 Goldman and Patras, longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—Jacko led out followed by Sharar and Champion and at the half mile the order was Sharar, Champion, Mizhir Beg, Goldman, Durban and Thuvil. At the entrance to the straight Champion took the lead with Thuvil and Patras on the outside and the last named going at a tremendous pace at the finish snatched the verdict from the favourite by a neck. A length between the second and third. Time—1 min 25secs.

Winner trained by T Kendall.

Totalizator paid Rs. 171 on the winner and Rs.23, 13·8, and 13·8 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE KENSINGTON PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Scott's Yankee Boy, 8st.7lbs....J. Killorn 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Comeback, 9st.....J. Hill 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Cracker, 7st. 12lbs.....Whalley 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Pantry Girl, 8st. 11lbs...A. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Gun Metal 8st. 9lbs.; Virballa 6st. 11lbs. (cd. 7st).

BETTING:—Evens Yankee Boy, 5 to 2 against Comeback, 4 to 1 Gun Metal, 6 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Virbala was the earliest out of the gate and followed by Gun Metal, Cracker, Yankee Boy, with Comeback last, raced to the bend where Cracker was in lead with Yankee Boy next and Comeback coming up. Up the straight Cracker on rails, Yankee Boy and Comeback on the outside, made an excellent race home and in a great finish a head was the verdict to the favourite, the same difference separating also the placed ponies. Time—1 min. 16 3-5 secs

Winner trained by owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 21-8 on the winner and Rs. 12-8 and 16-8 for places.

THE THANA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr Newton's Sanjhakdhar, 8st 7lbs .....Hazza 1
Capt M R K Hodgson's Dojan, 7st 5lbs...Whalley 2
Mr M Goculdass' Najmi, 7st 12lbs.....A Hoyt 3
Mr R R S's Scimitar, 9st 6lbs .....J Hill 4

ALSO RAN:—Reefat 9st 4lbs; Rajput 9st; Grey Falcon 8st 13lbs; Salanic 8st 9lbs; Farick 8st 5lbs; Sabah 8st 2lbs, (carried 8st 8lbs); Fairfield 7st 11lb; Caravan 7st 8lbs; Malik Jaman 7st 7lbs; Woolwinder 7st 7lbs; Hasty Jack 7st 2lbs, (carried 7st 4lbs.)

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Scimitar, 4 to 1 each Grey Falcon and Dojan, 5 to 1 each Najmi and Salanic, 8 to 1 each Reefat, Rajput, Farick and Sanjakdar, and any price the others.

THE RACE:—Woolwinder was the quickest out and a furlong further the order was Najmi, Dojan Sanjakdhar and Malik Jaman. At the three furlongs Dojan and Sanjakdhar were in lead and a length and a half off were Najmi, Scimitar and Salanic. Up the straight Sanjakdhar going very strong overhauled Dojan and won by 3-4 length. One and a quarter lengths divided the placed horses. Scimitar, though late, was a close fourth, Grey Falcon fifth and Salanic sixth. Time—1min. 22 secs.

Winner trained by Yussuff.

Totalizator paid Rs.119 on the winner and Rs. 38, 28, and 22 for places.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr R R S's Oakton, 9st 4lbs .....J Hill 1
Mr E J Marshall's Kipling, 8st 11b .....J Killorn 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, 8st 5lbs.....Ames 3
Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 8st 4lbs.....Whalley 4

ALSO RAN:—Vancouver, 8st 10lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Oakton, 9 to 2 against Admiral Crichton, 5 to 1 Kipling, 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Kipling led out followed by Oakton and Admiral Crichton and a furlong further Oakton took up the command with a two length lead with Admiral Crichton, Vancouver and Kipling and Ashanti Gold level lying next. At the half mile Kipling was third and Vancouver last. The favourite had a good lead at the entrance to the straight, from which place Kipling gave a great chase, Oakton winning by half a length, Kipling securing place money for his supporters by finishing a neck in front of Admiral Crichton. Time—1min. 43 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 16 on the winner and Rs. 12-8 and 14-8 for places.

THE PAREL PLATE.—9 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Antica, 8st 11b .....Barrett 1
Lt-Col J S Forbes's Multiform, 7st 9lbs...Whalley 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Darianoor, 8st 3lbs.....C B Mahomed 3
Mr D Runchordass' Spearmint, 8st 10lbs. J Killorn 4

ALSO RAN:—Dilerjung 9st 3lbs; Vasco 8st 4lbs; Nooman 7st 12lbs; Ajeel 7st 6lbs; Aden 7st 4lbs; Young Soocab 7st 3lbs; and Young Salanic 7st 2lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Spearmint, 5 to 1 against Darianoor and Multiform, 7 to 1 Antica and Aden, 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Antica led out with Spearmint, Ajeel and Dilerjung and at the seven furlongs the order was Antica first, Young Salanic second, Multiform and Spearmint level third and Darianoor fourth. At the three furlongs Spearmint was second and Multiform third. Before the bend Multiform was second and Darianoor third. At the entrance to the straight, both Multiform and Darianoor tried to chase the leader, the former failing by 1 3-4 lengths, the latter finishing third a length off. Time—2mins. 7 1-5secs.

Winner trained by T. Tingey.

Totalizator paid Rs. 76-8 on the winner and Rs. 23 and 20 and 18 for places.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr A J De Souza's Manlock, 7st 4lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr R R S's Croat, 8st 3lbs .....Ames 2
Mr J B's Chivalry, 9st 4lbs .....Barrett 3
Mr R R S's Posco, 8st 11lbs.....Hill 4

ALSO RAN:—Bucolic, 8st 7lbs; Mereworth, 8st 6lbs; Aghawaddy, 7st 9lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Chivalry, 5 to 2 against Croat, 5 to 1 Mereworth, 7 to 1 Bucolic, 10 to 1 Manlock and Posco, twenties the other.

THE RACE:—Chivalry on the extreme outside was first to show out with Croat on the rails, and the latter slipped away from his field to lead within a furlong by three lengths, Manlock running third. Beyond that the last named began to draw up, there was no change leading into the straight but here the two drew up gradually. Up to the Grand Stand it looked as though the leader would get there, but Manlock leaving Chivalry come with a last effort and beat the fast-stopping Croat by a neck, three-quarters dividing the others, with a poor fourth. Time—1 min. 1 3/5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 168-8 on the winner with 88 and 20 for places.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held yesterday morning at Chuckla Hill, and was very well supported. The gathering included three ladies,—Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Meyer and Miss Forbes—and between thirty and forty gentlemen, which shows how much appreciated the extra day's hunting per week is by the members of the Hunt. Without any delay at the meet a move was made along Chuckla Lane to the familiar Mango Tope on the other side of the Andheri Road, in the hopes that we might once more find that remarkable old jackal who has so many previous occasions given us such ing gallops far away into the jungles of Gore m or Vehar. The wood, however, to our great disappointment was found to be unoccupied, but on the hounds coming to Sunday Hill, which is situated just beyond the Tope, the hounds spoke faintly to a scent. The huntsman quickly took advantage of this, and calling the pack forward pushed on immediately into the open country beyond. The scent very soon improved, and hounds got away with good speed through the Palm Groves. The firm grass lands in this neighbourhood are delightful to gallop over provided one can steer clear of the trees, and the hunt was continued merrily for a considerable distance. Up hill and down dale the hounds ran speaking loudly to the scent. The line taken by the jackal was perhaps not quite so straight as is usually the case, but all the same the country for a long way was distinctly pleasant going. After some time, however, we came to what can only be described as practically impenetrable jungle. More than one rider was nearly pulled off his horse by what are locally known as binders. These are growths of plyable but unbreakable sticks which reach from one tree to another, and owing to the denseness of the jungle are often impossible to see. It is of course impracticable to ride fast through such jungle, but all the same even when moving not much faster than a walk it is not an easy thing to pull up one's horse sufficiently quickly when one of these unseen binders catches one somewhere about the chest or neck. In addition to the jungle the hills at times were so steep that many riders found it a case of necessity to dismount and lead their horses down, and in certain districts the rough and sharp stones were just about the very worst to be found in the whole of the Salsette Vale. One wonders how any horse can get through a hunt of this description without tearing his legs and feet to pieces. The chase was carried on under these great difficulties for a prolonged time, but finally the jackal was able to make good his escape. Collecting the hounds when it was decided to discontinue the hunt was a very troublesome matter, as it stands to reason that a pack must become much scattered after hunting for such a long time through such impenetrable jungle. It is on these occasions that the work of the hunt officials needs all possible praise.

Hounds next meet on Friday, the 26th inst., at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—
March 2nd Chakla.
" 4th Santa Cruz.
" 7th Sahar Hill.
March 9th Chakla.
" 11th The Kennels.
" 14th Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
* Proposed by days but subject to cancellation.

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

Hunters Flat Races, Saturdays, 13th & 27 March.

Jackal Club Point to Point Races, Tuesday, 30th March.

ALISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following extracts from the annual report of the Bombay Gymkhana relate to sport during the past year:—

Polo.—Polo has been played regularly during the past half-year and a team competed in the Poona Junior Tournament. A new departure is being tried in introducing a Junior Tournament for which a Cup has been offered by H. H. the Maharajah of Idar. The Open Tournament will be held from the 16th February and the Junior Tournament from 1st March, and it is hoped they will be well supported.

Lawn Tennis.—The Courts were re-opened the last week in September and have been very full; sometimes there have been enough players to fill the Courts twice. Morning play has become more and more popular, and it is only to be regretted that there is not room for more Courts.

Racquets.—The Racquet Court has been fairly well patronised during the past half-year, though the average of players has slightly fallen off. An attempt is being made to extend the yearly Tournament by the inclusion of Handicap Singles and Doubles and if possible, Open Doubles and one or two closed Events. The Tournament will be held during Race week, starting on the 15th February.

Golf.—Judging by the numerous entries for competitions, the popularity of this branch of sport is probably greater to-day than at any previous time in the history of the Club, a large number of new Members have qualified for handicaps, and it is estimated that there are upwards of 60 playing Members at the present time. The annual "Golf Week" took place at the end of September and was highly successful, 57 different competitors entered for the events, 53 of whom actually took part. Winners in the "Senior" Division included Messrs. R. P. Scott, A. L. S. Roberts, M. Innes Ker, G F.D. Tennant, R. Aitken and C. A. Russ, and in the Junior Division, Messrs. H.F. Busch, A. P. Stewart, D. N. Lawrie, A. Tosh, W. C. Symes and L. Blunt; the Foursome Handicap Competition was won by Messrs A. Tosh and D. N. Lawrie. The Ladies Putting Competition was won by Mrs. Milne and attracted an entry of 17. Owing to the erection of a place of entertainment, the second green will shortly be given up, a new one, however, is now in course of preparation and will be used as soon as ready. It was with regret that the annual match against Pali Hill Golf Club had to be abandoned on account of bad weather.

The results of Competitions played during the period under review are as follows:—The Golfers' Cup, Mr. R. D. England; The Macdonal Cup, A. L. S. Roberts; The Calcutta Silver Medal, E. E. Coombs; The Madras Silver Medal, P. M. D. Sanderson; The Blackheath Gold Medal, C. H. Roberts; The St. Andrew's Gold Medal, A. L. S. Roberts; The St. Andrew's Silver Medal, J. H. Hardie; The St. George's Gold Medal, R. Aitken; The St. George's Silver Medal, G. F. D. Tennant.

The constant rains during July and August improved the course immensely which greatly added to the enjoyment of all players.

Boats.—During the half year under review, the new Boat-Shed has been built on a site granted to us at the end of the "ride," near Charni Road railway crossing, and has proved a great success.

The two new Thames Skiffs also arrived some time back, and have greatly aided the revival of boating.

It is hoped that we shall shortly, if sufficiently supported, be able to hold a small Regatta in which such events, as (I) Sculling, (II) "Four-oars" (Scratch crew), (III) Double Sculling (IV) Mixed double sculling would take place.

The Boats consisting of 2 "Four-oars," 4 Skiffs and 2 Thames pleasure-boats have recently been done up and are in excellent condition.

Mounted Sports.—An increased interest was shown in these sports all through the monsoon both by competitors and spectators which culminated in a record Annual Meeting.

The Athletic Sports were held for the first time since 1905, and also proved a great success, the average number of entries for each event being 16.

Cricket.—The record of ten vistories, one defeat and five drawn matches in most of which latter the Club was not in an unfavourable position, is most satisfactory. The Season commenced with a match against the Hindus on 26th June and finished 5th October against Central India. The successes of the Gymkhana were followed by the Presidency who defeated first the Parsees and then the Hindus, thus winning the Championship of 1908 and the right to play in the final of the Triangular contest of 1909.

2. To celebrate these victories and to entertain the visiting members of the Presidency XI, a dinner was held at the Yacht Club and two Cups were presented to Captain J. G. Greig. The Cups and a Photograph placed in the Gymkhana Pavilion were in recognition of this great cricketers' valuable services to the Presidency.

3. The pitch played well and the outfield has been much improved by the constant watering and rolling during the dry weather.

Hockey.—Hockey has so far been very well supported, and the Gymkhana have been able to put 2 teams in the field every Saturday. The Aga Khan Turnament will be held in April next.

Rugby Football.—Practice games were played during June, July and August, but we suffered from lack of strong opponents. Poona paid us a visit in August but were defeated. As last year our Tournament took place at the end of August and drew seven entries. The Gymkhana met the West Ridings, in the Semi-finals, losing to them by 11 pts to 13 pts. The latter team won also the Calcutta Tournament.

At the end of September, a XV visited Madras and took part in the Tournament there, but were beaten by Calcutta in the first round, who were themselves beaten in the final round by the Leicesters.

With the Gloucesters stationed in Bombay in 1909, Rugby Football should be well supported, and if Madras and Calcutta both send teams, as they have promised to do, next August, our Tournament should be an assured success. The question of a Gymkhana Football ground needs the Managing Committee's earnest attention.

Association Football.—A large number of players than usual commenced the Season and it is to be regretted that there was a falling off before the close.

Teams were entered for the Harwood League and Rovers Tournament. We expect some day to see the trophies of the above in the Gymkhana and it is hoped that all players will do their best to effect this.

THE W. I. TURF CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your interesting article about the Western India Turf Club and what is therein stated has been the common talk in racing circles for a long time. It is a great pity that the owners who signed the first memorial should have backed out of signing the amended petition. This lamentable want of courage must be owing to the owners coming to the conclusion that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. You have brought to light the serious blot of wealthy owners financing bookmakers, and so long as this objectionable practice continues the result of a good many races will be very peculiar. But it is still more objectionable for any paid race official to have relations with bookmakers, especially if it is in the power of such an official to favour them. If the Judge requires to be assisted it should be by the Secretary or one of the Stewards by turns. Among peculiar persons in racing circles it is a jest that when one of the horses of a well known stable is near at the finish of a race there is bound to be given a dead heat or win for the horse of that stable. But it is impossible to please everyone, and the Stewards are no doubt satisfied that the judge is not short-sighted and can see straight in the correct sense. You have drawn attention to the limited space allowed to the general public, but they do not count as by this time the members of the Turf Club look upon the racecourse as their ancestral property. Nobody must come between the wind and their nobility.

T. H. H.

RACQUETS.

WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP SINGLES FINAL.

Capt. K. J. W. Leather (—7). beat Col. B. B. Russell, (+4)— 15—12, 15—12, 15—8,

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FINAL.

Malvern.	v.	Harrow.
P. M. D. Sanderson, B. C. Reede,		Capt. M. O. Clarke ... R. M. Laverton.....
15—6, 3—15, 15—6, 15—5.		

THURSDAY.

2 P.M.—OPEN SINGLES.

Capt. J. G. Greig v. Capt. M. O. Clarke.

TENNIS.

The Calcutta Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The following are the drawings for the first round in the Lawn Tennis Championship here:—F. W. Warden vs. S. Malcolm Coates; A. S. Drew vs. C. Carrol; L. S. Dean vs. C. R. Rice; J. A. Haskell vs. F. Morris; N. H. Warren vs. A. B. Zorab; F. Thompson vs. D. S. Shallow; A. C. Macbeth vs. S. N. Bower; and S. Mahomed Gani vs. C. Goodall.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 25.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For further direction and costs on Commissioner's Reports.

320-05 Payne and Co The Advocate General vs Nanabhoy H Banaji Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

546-05 Dickshit D and S Sankernath Guru Kashinath vs Chambelench Foolnath and others Rughavaye B and N.

319-03 Bicknell M and R Motilal Bal Kishan vs Shridhan Gopinath and others Kanga and P.

224-08 Payne and Co Jehangir S Banaji vs Radha Kissan Devarradas Mulla and M. Bhaisanker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank vs Bai Meherbai Little and Co.

810-07 Bhaisanker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank vs Bai Dhanbaiji Little and Co.

812-07 Bhaisanker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank vs Bai Dhanbaiji Little and Co.

636-07 Jehangir G and B Nowroji Jamshedji Antia and others vs Sirji Hoosain Nawab Amir Syed Yar Fung Bahadur Jehangir and others.

523-08 Crawford B and Co Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdoola Bhaiji vs Cumroodin bin Mahomed Ismail Cookery Mulla and M.

226-03 Wadia G and Co Jamnabai Alias Bhanabai vs Hirji Vanarsi and others Mulji and K Ardeshir H D and Co.

852-08 Smitham B and Co Jeshi Devji Mulji vs Tricamji Devkaran and others Captain and V Tyabji D and Co K R and M Madnowji K and Co.

889-08 Captain and V Hamid bin Alli bin Kamal vs Magoomal Jethanand a firm Bhaisanker K and G.

727-20876-08 Payne and Co Jehangir S Banaji vs Ranchordas Harji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

857-08 Tyabji D and Co Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Fulcoribai widow and others Hiralal and Co Edgelow G W and Co Haji Bibi widow vs Aga Shamsudin Sha and others Payne and Co.

413-06 Mulla and M Mahomed Shirabji vs The Bombay and Persia S N Coy Crawford B and Co.

838-07 Matubhoy J and M Dawood Fazul Peero Mahomed vs Ali Mahomed Nensey Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

8-08 Shroff D and D R D Sethna vs The Administrator General and another

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1909.

LORD MORLEY'S SCHEME.

WHETHER anything done at Westminster will "cloud the hopeful sky" in India it is impossible yet to tell, but, true to his promise, Lord Morley has brought forward his India Councils Bill directly after the Address has been disposed of, and the debate on his great scheme of reforms has been begun. It is evident the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are not to have things altogether their own way though the two high officials are in perfect harmony. That they will receive severe criticism is beyond doubt, and from Lord Curzon and Lord Macdonnell some blunt speaking is already recorded. Lord Morley opened the case forcibly, remarking that the situation here is less formidable and less obscure. We do not quite know in what way he arrives at this conclusion. The seditious Press has been more moderate in tone since the scheme was propounded, but anarchism is no less prevalent. The situation looks no brighter when we have a Government official, a Public Prosecutor, shot dead in the street and bombs again thrown at trains. Still, as Lord Morley observed, "neither repression nor reform can possibly cut the roots of anarchical crime in the course of a few weeks, but with unfaltering repression on the one hand and good faith and vigour on the other, there is good reason for hope that we shall weaken if we do not destroy anarchical forces." So long as Westminster does not "cloud the hopeful sky" by hampering Government in the exercise of unfaltering repression there is hope, but judging from the telegram, reporting the questions and answers in the Commons, there is as great likelihood of encouragement being afforded, by irresponsible Members of Parliament to the forces of anarchy, as of any real help towards the effectual solution of the greater problem of how India can be best and most satisfactorily governed. We do not think much risk will be run by reasonable delay, but as repressive measures have been piloted through legislative assemblies at a single sitting no doubt Lord Morley thinks it but fair that conciliatory enactments shall be handled with equal expedition. We are not so sure how a great disaster can be contemplated as the result of deliberate action, for unless the measure be stripped of the features to which Moderatists have objected, we might shortly have it back on the legislative anvil to be hammered into another and less elegant shape.

Lord Morley, enumerating the three classes to be considered, dealt with the Extremists first. Fortunately he promised them nothing but repression. Nothing but repression is called for on their behalf, except, perhaps, greater promptitude in applying the repressive agents with which the Government is fortified. To the second party, those who sigh for the moon, in the shape of self-government on the Colonial pattern, is offered the green cheese with which "those who simply ask for co-operation in administration and an effective voice in expressing their interests and needs" are to be satisfied. Nothing more is necessary or desirable, or will ever be offered while the British Government retains a proper sense of its duties and responsibilities towards both India and England. The sooner the second class recognises this fact the sooner will the fusion with the third class be effected and the greater the sureties of peace and progress. Political concessions added to efficiency is Lord Morley's creed, but whether the Secretary of State or even the Viceroy is the best judge of how far those concessions may go is a question to which there are a variety of answers. We do not often find ourselves in agreement with Lord Curzon, but if by the men on the spot he means the Viceroy in Council, the Provincial Governor in Council and the Lieutenant-Governors and their advisers, we endorse his contention that their views as to the extent to which political concessions may profitably be made. Representations made by Mahomedans have undoubtedly had weight and as the scheme has been, or will be, amended somewhat, it may, as Lord Curzon asks, be further adjusted a little more closely to the suggestions of the men on the spot.

We do not imagine any material change will be effected in the matter of the abolition of the official majorities. We should have preferred their retention to increasing the powers placed in the hands of Presidents of Councils. They can veto any wild cat measures we are told, but they, not the Councils, decide what are and what are not wild cat measures, and the result is the Viceroy or Governor becomes a more autocratic President than any we have yet known. Against the better judgment of his Councillors he can determine the fate of any measure they approve, by the single stroke of the pen. It is conceivable that a "strong" Viceroy or Governor may exercise this power with irritating frequency and produce rather more serious effects than the combined efforts of the enlarged Councils. Lord Curzon would not enlarge the Councils, Lord Ampthill regards what is offered neither a violent nor a dangerous change, but only a moderate expansion of the present system. There are Indian gentlemen of moderate views amongst us who regard the proposal as a mistake, who believe that the result will be to prolong debates and destroy the practical utility of the Councils. There is this danger. On the other hand the provision for wider discussion by amendment and otherwise will afford Government opportunities for explaining its policy to the people, which are not now possessed, and Government and the people may in consequence come into closer and more intimate contact. Still legislation will be less expeditious than formerly. Council meetings will be more frequent and the sittings of longer duration than they have ever been before, and members will find it necessary to devote far more time to Council business. If Lord Curzon's views are right, and having obtained little they will want much, we may expect a movement in favour of payment of members, as is the practice in Australia. Even then the most assiduous and persistent members will dominate the Councils in the absence of official majorities and the need for the exercise of the power of veto may frequently manifest itself. The opinion of Lord Curzon that Lord Morley is going a little too fast is one which is widely shared in this country both by Indians and Britishers, and it cannot be gainsaid that to the great mass of Indians representative government means nothing.

SMOKE AND SEWER GASES. In the central pavilion at the south end of the Medical Congress Exhibition there may be seen in operation a very delicate instrument which measures the fluctuation of pressure of the gases in drains and sewers, or the variations of draught in the flues or furnaces of steam boilers. It consists principally of a syphon so arranged, that the readings are magnified forty times, and as it is connected to a vertical pipe, outside of the building and rising above the roof, it is influenced by the sun's heat on the tube or the passage of the wind over it. The coloured liquid in the tube is in constant movement even when there is no apparent wind, and the divisions on the scale representing the two-thousandth of an inch of vertical movement indicate the minuteness of the changes that the instrument will record. Examples of the work of Wallace's Anemometer Gauge are furnished in the form of diagrams which are hung near the instrument. The largest of them represents the fluctuation of gas pressure in the main sewer of Bombay during twenty-four hours. This pressure when reduced to terms of escaping velocity shews that at 11. a. m. the gases would escape from any outlet at the rate of 6·07 miles per hour and that at 3-30 p. m air would rush in with a speed of 4·59 miles per hour. The sum of the forty-eight half-hourly observation shews a mean escaping velocity of 3·01 miles per hour, Considering the strength of the sewer gases of Bombay the prevalence of smells is not to be wondered at. The sewerage system of Bombay was modelled on that of England before any serious study of tropical conditions had been made and the defective grading gave a velocity of flow that would not remove the silt. Organic matters accumulate in great quantity which, under a temperature that never falls below 73° F. produces a very active decomposition. This called for a very special system of sewer ventilation resulting in costly inefficient experiments which were made without any preliminary study.

An executive engineer saw in England a sewer ventilator consisting of a double tube with openings at the top pointing in opposite directions. This tube, rising above the top of the adjoining buildings, always presented one mouth to the wind, and the Corporation was persuaded that every cubic foot of air blown in at one mouth would, on entering the sewer expel a cubic foot of sewer gas. Long after these pipes had been installed at great expense the Anemometer Gauge proved that air blew into the sewer faster than gas came out; the result being that the gas pressure was actually increased, with a corresponding increase in the escape of sewer gas. The original tops of the ventilator pipes were removed, and wire cages like spark arresters were fixed on the top of all ventilating pipes. A much better device would have been a flange, shaped like a boy's Eton collar, and fixed round the top of the pipe so that the passing wind would produce an upward current in the pipe. The diagram of the sewer gas pressure was made some years ago, but the experiment is worth repeating to see what changes have taken place in the interval. The sewerage system of Bombay (being the work of successive engineers who did not entertain the same opinions on sanitary matters—) has become a very complicated problem. Further experiments with the Anomometer Gauge showed that water poured suddenly into the upper storey sink of a house would force the syphon seals of the stories below, but that no amount of flushing in the ordinary way would cleanse a house syphon that is blocked with sand and such rubbish as is daily put into it. Applied to the draught in boiler flues and furnaces the Anemometer Gauge is very instructive. One diagram represents the variation of draught in a hand-fired boiler furnace during one hour. Each opening of the door is very strongly marked and while mean draught is only ·095 inch the curve ranges from ·019 to 155 inch. The chimney draught is ·420 inch so the loss of draught between chimney and furnace is 77 per cent. These observations were taken at a Bombay Mill.

Another furnace diagram is taken from a mill having one boiler fired by hand and a second fired by means of a mechanical stoker. The difference in the range of the draught in the two curves is most significant; that of the mechanical stoker, which worked without any smoke production, is so much less than the other as to shew that a great excess of air passed through the hand-fed fire with the usual accompaniment of black smoke. It is extraordinary that in none of the prosecutions for smoke nuisance has the draught gauge been mentioned, although this instrument would afford the most conclusive evidence of the ability of a steam plant to consume its own smoke. The mechanical stoker which feeds fuel into the furnace at a uniform rate requires a smaller draught than the hand-fired furance which receives in a few seconds enough of fuel for three to five minutes steaming, and needs a supply of air which ought to vary with the quantity of fuel at any time on the grate. The maximum air supply required just after stoking generally exceeds the full capacity of the chimney draught and hence the black smoke. An inspector has only to ascertain the amount of chimney draught necessary to burn Indian coal in order to furnish complete evidence of the fitness of any furnace for its work, and in the case of deficient draught the owner has the choice between various means of foreing the current or of using a mechanical stoker. There is really no mystery about burning any fuel whatever. Every fuel has been analysed and the amount of air has been ascertained that will burn it. Petroleum the "smokiest" of them all is now the easiest to burn in the most perfect manner, and with absolute control over the amount of heat produced. The Anemometer Gauge has been used to measure the friction of a boiler flue, length by length, taking the bends separately, in a case where the proper size of the flues was in question. At the Empress Mill, Nagpur, it assisted establishment of an admirable system of ventilation. At the Technological School of Manchester it is employed in certain physical experiments and Messrs. Shone and Ault, the well-known sanitary engineers, have added it to their equipment. This instrument is the invention of Mr. J. Wallace C.E., of Bombay.

SEVA-SADAN. To those who do not know the name "Seva Sadan" may be translated as "The Sisters of India" and the objects of the Society are such as to gain general commendation. A poet has written that to woman belongs, "the right to labour, love, and pray, the right to weep with those that weep, The right to wake while others sleep...The right to comfort and to bless The widow and the fatherless." That and much more is the object of Seva-Sadan. Started as recently as July last year, it intends to found a Home with a school-house, prayer-room, library, work-room for practice in arts and handicrafts, novice-room, rest-house for the destitute and guests, an infirmary and a garden. Lack of funds has prevented the scheme being carried out in its entirety, but much has been done and the work continues to obtain increasing support. Ministering work forms a large part of the scheme and the fact that there has been an average attendance of over a hundred at the lectures which are held twice each week shows that the support given is whole-hearted, while the medical and nursing classes have an average of thirty lady students attending them. This much is traning work but beyond that is the mission of kindliness which lay-sisters take into the bye-paths of the city bringing relief and comfort to many, the work being done entirely on non-sectarian lines. True charity is always non-sectarian.

LORD KITCHENER and staff have returned to Calcutta from a shooting trip in Eastern Bengal.

THE 2-10th Gurkhas are likely to move to Almora in April.

THE death at Chandernagore is reported of Captain E. Prieur, Commissioner of the French Police.

THE trial of the Bighati dacoity case (King-Emperor versus Kartick Chunder Dutt and others) is fixed for the 15th proximo before a Special Tribunal of the Calcutta High Court.

MR. S. K. RATCLIFFE, well known as a journalist in Calcutta, has been appointed Secretary of the Sociological Society at Home out of some three hundred candidates.

THE United States Consul-General at Beirut mentions in his annual report that the trains in the Hedjaz Railway will contain carriages fitted up as mosques, where pilgrims will be able to perform their devotions during the journey to the sacred cities. Externally, the praying carriage will be distinguished from the other carriages by a minaret six and a half feet high. The interior will be luxuriously fitted, the floor covered with the richest of Persian carpets, and around the sides will be verses from the Koran appropriate to the pilgrimage in letters of gold. A chart is to indicate the direction of Mecca at one end and at the other there will be four vessels for holding water for the ritual ablution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Russian Proposal for Settlement of Turkey's Claim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 6.

Russia has come forward with a proposal for settling the dispute between Sofia and Constantinople regarding the terms for the surrender of Turkish suzerain rights over the Principality. The acceptance of the Russian scheme by Turkey, Bulgaria and the Powers would of course terminate the crisis which within the past fortnight reached a dangerously acute phase and if Austria Hungary and Turkey also finally came to terms concerning the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina there could be an end of the Near Eastern crisis, to the great relief of Europe and the world at large. Servia and Montenegro would doubtless remain malcontent, yet it is scarcely probable that they could allow their clamorous thirst for compensation to impel them to the madness of provoking war with Austria Hungary. The gist of the proposal made by M. Izvolsky to Turkey, Bulgaria and the Powers is that Russia should make good the difference between the amounts respectively offered and demanded as indemnity to Turkey for surrendering her suzerain rights in Bulgaria. Russia's plan of doing this is based upon the circumstance that Turkey has never been able to pay off the indemnity for which she became liable to Russia after the war of 1876. Of this indemnity there are still about £22,000,000 outstanding, which sum is payable to Russia by yearly instalments of £320,000 extending over the next 70 years. Russia now offers to cancel so many of these instalments as will enable Turkey to borrow the sum which she claims from Bulgaria—namely £5,000,000. It is presumed that Turkey would thus be able to procure without delay a substantial amount of the capital so urgently needed for indispensable administrative reforms. The total of the annual instalments of the war indemnity which Russia proposes to cancel amounts to just under £5,000,000 whereas the latest and final Bulgarian offer of compensation to Russia is £3,280,000, so that Turkey under the Russian plan could be a gainer to the extent of £1,720,000. Bulgaria would pay Russia about 6 1-2 per cent. for interest and sinking fund on 82,000,000f. (£3,280,000.) The payments would be extended over such a number of years that, in the long run, Russia would be recouped for the difference between 5,250,000f. (£210,000)—the approximate amount to be paid annually by Bulgaria—and 8,000.000f. (£320,000), representing the Turkish war annuity, which, as already stated, would be cancelled to the extent necessary for the capitalization of the 120,000,000f. (£4,800,000) demanded by Turkey. The payments by Turkey and Russia will be suspended for sixteen years and the effect of the arrangement would be that the Russian Treasury would continue to obtain the same amount of money as it now gets from Turkey.

The whole plan does great credit to M. Izvolsky's financial ingenuity. It has been described, in fact, as a clever piece of book keeping, really magical in its effects. By the Russian public it has been received with very great favour.

The Russian plan has certainly been cordially accepted by Great Britain and France and Italy also supports it though not perhaps with equal warmth. It was at first announced in the English press that all the Powers, saving Turkey, had at once expressed concurrence, but it would appear that as regards Austria-Hungary and Germany this statement was altogether premature since neither of them have yet signified acquiescence. On the contrary their attitude on the question is marked by great caution and reserve. One reason for this is that in both Germany and Austria great interest is felt in the settlement of the claims connected with the Orient Railway in which the largest investments are held by Austrians and Germans. There are also a number of Swiss shareholders. Hence attention in Berlin and Vienna is concentrated not so much upon the financial or political aspects of the Russian proposal as the question of the Orient Railway claims. No proposal could be welcomed which allowed the settlement of these claims to be relegated to the background. In Vienna the scheme has produced an unfavourable impression both in diplomatic and official quarters. Baron von Aehrenthal referring to it at a diplomatic reception stated that if Turkey and Bulgaria—as the two parties concerned—fully agreed to the Russian proposal, Austria Hungary would certainly raise no objection, provided, however, that the just claims of the Oriental railways were not forgotten. Bulgaria is stated to have signified to Russia her acceptance of M. Izvolsky's plan and this is intelligible enough, considering that Bulgaria by the operation of the scheme would escape the obligation of making an immediate large cash payment to Turkey. Satisfaction on this account is not, however, unmingled with the reflection that the arrangement would place Bulgaria under a very great obligation to Russia, which the latter Power in some future political conjuncture in the Balkans might inconveniently recall when least convenient to the State so much indebted in every respect to the great Empire of the North to which, in fact, it owes its existence.

The predominant feeling in Turkish official circles at Constantinople regarding the political and financial aspects of the Russian proposal was, from the first, one of misgiving and some surprise was felt at the strong support accorded to it by Great Britain, France and Italy. A Ministerial Council was at once held to discuss the matter and although the result has not yet been formally disclosed there is reason to believe that it was not altogether favourable. It is stated, in fact, that the scheme will not in its present form meet with ready acceptance at Constantinople, since disappointment is felt in Turkish governmental circles not only at its substance but also at the manner of its presentation. [Surprise and even irritation have been caused by the announcement of its acceptance at Sofia and of its favourable reception by certain Powers before there had been any opportunity for the expression of Turkish views. The scheme, moreover, does not commend itself to the Porte inasmuch as it fails to provide any ready cash which is just now one of Turkey's most pressing needs. It is possible that a modification, in this sense, of the Russian proposal might go far to induce Turkey to take a more favourable view of it. The "Yeni Gazette" a newspaper enjoying the confidence of the Government expresses disquiet at the Russian proposal and exhorts the Cabinet to examine it very carefully in all its bearings. The journal thinks it would be preferable to arrive at a direct understanding with Bulgaria. The "Shura-a-Ummet" considers that the Russian move is a striking proof of the activity of Russian diplomacy and the re-establishment of Russian influence in the Balkans.

Should the Russian proposal find acceptance it will certainly strike a blow at Austrian influence in Bulgaria and restore to Russia all her former prestige in the Principality. M. Izvolsky's success, in fact, could be regarded in diplomatic circles as a decided score for the Russian diplomatist over Baron von Aehrenthal. It may be said generally that the more the Russian proposal is scrutinised the less confirmation is there of that warm approval with which it was at first represented as being received. It is looked at, in fact, very much in the *Times Danaos* spirit even by Turkey, nor is Bulgaria free from the same tendency as I have shown above. Russia has just administered another sedative to Servian ebullicncy in connection with the impending issue of a memorandum from King Peter's Government to the Powers, restating Servian demands in a more or less threatening tone. Russia declares in a diplomatic despatch sent to Belgrade that she does not wish other Powers to think that she approves of the issue of any such memorandum. She cannot countenance any policy calculated to disturb the peace of Europe, and warns the leaders of public opinion at Belgrade and Cettinje that if they count on her aid to promote ambitious designs they are playing a dangerous game.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

In former letters I have referred to the dissatisfaction felt in Italy at the attitude taken up by the Italian Government in regard to Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and I mentioned the almost overt anti-Austrian demonstration to which this general sentiment gave rise in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. But Italy and Austria have been from the outset uncongenial allies and the Italian people never felt any enthusiasm on account of Italy's membership of the Triple Alliance, expedient though it might have appeared at first owing to distrust of France. But the mere fact of Italy becoming Austria's ally could not wholly stifle Italy's irridescent aspirations. Hence arose a strong and almost passionate agitation for the preservation and cultivation of the Italian language and literature in all the Italian speaking portions of Austria, always regarded by Italians, at least *in petto*, as destined to revert one day to the Italian motherland. It will be remembered that the Italian juridical faculty at Innsbruck was closed in 1904 owing to the intolerance of the German population and the weakness of the Austrian Government at that time. Last November serious riots occurred between German and Italian students in Vienna, which led to demonstrations of sympathy by the students in Rome. Signor Tittoni assured the Italian Chamber that he had drawn the attention of the Austrian Government to the matter and that his countrymen might await the result with tranquillity. The Italians now find, however, that the Austrian Government has done nothing but to introduce a measure for the establishment of an Italian juridical faculty, not in some Austro-Italian centre such as Trieste where it is really needed and would so highly gratify the large Italian speaking population, but at Vienna where Italian students would not feel at all at home. The Italians hoped that their countrymen in Austria would have a University at Trieste even as the Czechs have one at Prague, the Croats at Agram and the Ruthenians at Lemberg. The Austrian Government has blundered badly in this matter and Italians will see in the course which it has pursued a fresh proof of their conviction that Austria regards Italy more or less as a *quantite negligeable* in the Triple Alliance. It is especially unfortunate that this cause of friction between Austria and Italy should come at a moment when the Near Eastern crisis has already placed some strain upon their relations. The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" opposes the opinion expressed by an Italian Review that Germany is indifferent to Italy's susceptibilities in this matter. Germany, however, regards it as an essentially domestic question with which she would not be justified in interfering and as examples of German longanimity in such cases refers to recent events in Bohemia as furnishing cause of grievance to Germany, as also to the Hungarian contention that the setting up of a private German school at Buda Pest must be regarded as part of a Pan-German propaganda. Germany can only therefore recommend Italy to follow her own example in her dealings with Austria Hungary. It is doubtful, however, whether the Italian temperament is capable of being moderated to the philosophic tone of this counsel. Bad blood certainly exists between Austria and Italy at present and this state of things can only add to the difficulties of the present international situation.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE "Petit Parisien's" Constantinople correspondent states that an epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Cairo. The Government has taken strong measures, adds an Exchange telegram, to quell the epidemic.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Morley Defines his Views.

CRITICISM BY LORD CURZON.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Morley, in moving the second reading of the India Councils Bill, after reviewing the reception of the reforms in India, said he thought that the situation was less formidable and less obscure.

Neither repression nor reform could possibly cut the roots of anarchical crime in the course of a few weeks, but with unfaltering repression on the one hand and good faith and vigour on the other, there was good reason for the hope that we should weaken, if we did not destroy, anarchical forces.

There were, he said, three classes to consider: first, the Extremists; secondly, those who were looking for self-government on the colonial pattern; and thirdly, those asking simply for co-operation in the administration and an effective voice in expressing their interests and needs.

Lord Morley said he believed that the reforms would draw the second class into the third.

The situation was more hopeful, and he hoped that nothing would be done at Westminster to cloud the hopeful sky.

If, by delay or otherwise, a breach were shown in the substantial unity of parliamentary opinion in the face of the Indian situation, it would be a great disaster.

Lord Morley, alluding to the exhortation of Lord Lansdowne, in his speech on the debate on the Address, to trust the man on the spot, read a letter from the Viceroy, quoting as follows: "I hope that you will say from me, in as strong language as you choose, that, in all our dealings with sedition, I could not have been more strongly supported than I have been by you." Lord Minto added that they might look at the control of the Indian Administration from different points of view, but for the support which Lord Morley had given him in a time of great difficulty, he should always be warmly grateful.

Referring to the vital necessity of carrying the Civil Service with them for the success of the reforms, Lord Morley quoted Sir E. N. Baker, that "it was incumbent on the service to accept the principles of this measure involving the surrender of the portion of its authority and some modification of its methods of administration. The Service would have to resort to the more difficult art of

PERSUASION AND CONCILIATION,

instead of to the easier methods of autocracy." Lord Morley said he felt that those words came from a sincere man.

There were, his Lordship continued, two rival schools of Indian administration. The first was represented by Lord Curzon and believed that the better government of India depended on efficiency, and that efficieney was the end of our rule. The other school, while not neglecting efficiency, looked also at political concessions.

He hoped that it would not be bad taste to say, in Lord Curzon's presence, that there had never been a Viceroy superior in force of mind, not to speak of industry and passionate and devoted interest in the welfare of India; but, splendidly successful as Lord Curzon's work was from the point of view of efficiency, he did leave India in a state (in no way in consequence of his policy) not completely satisfactory.

Lord Morley said that he was as much for efficiency as Lord Curzon, but the difference was that he did not believe that true and durable efficiency was possible without political concessions.

The demands of the Mahomedans to elect their own representatives at all stages, and for a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength would, said His Lordship, be met in full. As regards the demand for two Indian members on the Viceroy's Executive Council, of which one should be a Mahomedan, he said that there was no chance of meeting their views to any extent.

Lord Morley strongly defended the appointment of a Native to the Viceroy's Executive Council, emphasising the principle of fitness as the criterion of eligibility, that they made Indians Judges of High Court and Acting Chief Justice. It was undeniable that Indians distinguished themselves where there were far more demands on their resources than on the Viceroy's Council. Lord Morley denied that the presence of an Indian Member would place a restraint on the discussion. He had two Indians on his Council in London and there was no restraint whatever.

As regards Hindus and Mahomedans Lord Morley pointed out that, for a long time, Indians were exclusively appointed to the High Court, but now Mahomedans had a full share. The same sort of operation would go on in the question of the appointment of the Native Member, to which Lord Minto himself attached the greatest importance. He hoped that the House was not adverse to the course.

LORD CURZON'S VIEWS.

Lord Curzon, on rising to speak, admitted that Lord Morley was to be congratulated on the relaxation of the tension in India as the result of the reform scheme. It was unfair however, he said, to conclude that many aspects did not deserve searching criticism.

Lord Morley had appealed to the loyalty of the Civil Service, and there was a corresponding obligation on the part of Lord Morley. The reform scheme would add enormously to the labours and anxieties of the Civil Servants, and Lord Morley would owe them the fullest encouragement and support in his power.

To the great mass of Indians, His Lordship went on, representative government meant nothing. What they wanted was good government and protection from rapacity. He saw no place for them in the Councils, and he feared that as the government became more parliamentary it would become less paternal to the poor.

The present proposals were not really the Indian Government's but Lord Morley's gloss. The maintenance of official majorities would take thirty-five officers from work, thus damaging the continuity of work in Calcutta and elsewhere.

Lord Curzon warmly approved the proposals for allowing wider discussion, by amendments and otherwise, which would enable Government to explain its policy to the people.

Lord Curzon said he hoped that Lord Morley would reconsider dispensing with the official majorities on the Provincial Legislative Councils, which would breed great mischief. Times were conceivable when passions would be aroused and the concessions thus given would be used with serious effect.

The decision as regards Mahomedans, said His Lordship, was wise, but he would like Lord Morley to go further. He believed that colleges were profoundly unsuited to the Indian character, and would be manipulated by Hindus, with the result that in a few years Hindus would have the whole representative system in their hands.

Lord Curzon severely criticised the enlargment of the existing Councils and the creation of new, and said that the House ought to know the cost.

As regards the admission of Indians, it was not a question of capacity of individuals, but of a great principle, raising the whole issue of our government of India. The House ought to know the views of the Government of India on the matter.

He strongly criticised the admission of a Native to the Viceroy's Council from various points of view.

There was no analogy, he said, between the Council in London and the Viceregal Council. The admission of one member would lead to agitation for others. It was the first momentous step, and a breach would be made in the British system of sovereignty. Lord Morley was going a little too fast. If he could moderate his scheme a little and adjust it a little more closely to the suggestions of men on the spot, it would be better for the scheme and for India.

In the subsequent discussion on the India Councils Bill, Lord Macdonnell said he considered the appointment of a Native to the Viceroy's Council one of the most fatal steps that could be taken. Nothing was more likely to prejudice the Princes against us, while it would weaken the initiative and the responsibility of the officer on the spot, who was the safety of the Empire and the last resort.

Lord Ampthill said it was impossible to describe the enlargement of Provincial Councils as violent and dangerous. It was only a moderate expansion of the present system.

The debate was adjourned.

EUROPEAN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

Non-official Representation Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have submitted a weighty memorial to the Government of India upon the Councils Reform Scheme, of which the following are extracts:—

"Under the proposed arrangements, apart from the small and wholly inadequate representation proposed for the Chambers of Commerce and other similar bodies, European non-officials generally have no prospect whatever of securing the return of candidates acceptable to them. The only political organization in the country is the Indian National Congress, and the Council's experience of electioneering practices leads them to fear that in the elections under the suggested scheme of electoral colleges, the National Congress will control elections; that professional politicians alone will be elected by the Hindu vote; that any Mahomedan representatives will be confined to persons acceptable to these professional politicians and nominated by them; and that no non-official European, unless it be an occasional sympathiser with the Congress views, can possibly be elected, and consequently that the non-official European community will not be represented at all by the elected members.

"The Council strongly urge that European non-officials should be recognised as a body quite as important as any other in the non-official world, that they are entitled to receive a proportionate share in the extended franchise based on the magnitude of their interests and not on numbers, and that provision should be made by which they should elect one-third of the elected members. This one-third of elected members should, it is submitted, be elected solely by Europeans partly in towns and partly in the mofussil.

"Regarding the method of the elections, the memorial says that the Council consider that the only approach made to true representative elections in India is to be found in some of the existing societies, European and Indian, in which trouble is taken to secure representatives who will support the views of those who elect them. The electoral colleges might in time acquire usefulness of this kind, but the Council are of opinion that they are more likely to be captured and controlled on caucus principles, and it seems to the Council that the object in view would be better attained if existing societies, actually representing real interests, were invested with the right of either appointing their members or nominating two or more candidates from whom the selection of Government might be made."

BOMBAY VIEW.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting last Tuesday of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and the following telegram has been sent by Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta as President to the Secretary of State for India:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg leave respectfully but emphatically to protest against the proposal that two Indian members without portfolios for general advice, one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan, only should be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council, instead of one Indian member with a portfolio, possessing the same status as his English colleagues. The Council objects most strongly to the introduction of considerations of creed in what is intended by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to be a striking vindication of the pledges given in Queen Victoria's Gracious Proclamation. The proposal, if accepted, will nullify the value of the proposed reform and defeat largely the noble statesmanship which has inspired the present scheme."

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Speech by Mr. Amir Ali.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

His Highness the Aga Khan was absent from the luncheon of the Moslem League to-day owing to illness.

Mr. Amir Ali emphasized the gratitude of the Moslems for King Edward's sympathy for the new Turkey. He said that Lord Morley's reception of the recent deputation had eased the situation, except with regard to Mahomedan representation on the Viceroy's Council. Mixed electorates, he said, would be fatal to the reform scheme.

SHIPPING FATALITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Forty Drowned from Burning Ship.

LONDON FEBRUARY 23.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that the steamer "President Roca" caught fire and was wrecked at Puerto Madryn. Forty persons were drowned.

THE ARGENTINE LOAN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The London portion of the new Argentine Loan, amounting to £2,960,000, has been issued at 98.

PERSIA AND THE POWERS.

Definite threat to the Shah,

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Edward Grey said, that the Government had suggested to Russia that the Shah should be informed, that unless constitutional government were granted, he would not be supported by Britain and Russia, who would have to take measures to safeguard their interests, and also that should a loan be necessary, Government would not consent to an advance unless the Shah approved an elected Assembly.

THE TAUNTON BYE-ELECTION.

A Unionist Returned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The bye-election in Taunton Division, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Edward Boyle (Unionist), has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Peel (Unionist) 1,976
Mr. Smith (Labour) 1,085

NEW K. G.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The Garter has been bestowed on the Earl of Durham.

THE ADEN DELIMITATION.

India to Bear the Charges.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

In reply to Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Buchanan said that Lord Morley, after reconsidering the matter, concurred in his predecessor's refusal to charge Britain with half of the cost of the Aden Delimitation.

STEEL RATE WAR.

Stock Market Demoralised.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The New York Stock Market is demoralised by heavy falls owing to the commencement of a steel rate war and to the decision of the Supreme Court that the New York Central has been guilty of allowing rebates to the Sugar Refining Company.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Scovell's yacht "Muriel" left Perim to-day.

THE BENGAL DEPORTATIONS.

Pro-Seditionist's Questions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Mackarness, enumerated the gaols in which the nine men deported from Bengal in December are detained. He added that it would be undesirable to state on whose evidence they were arrested, and it was impossible, under present circumstances, to say how long they would be detained.

Mr. Mackarness asked if any of those deported had availed themselves of the right to demand the grounds of their arrest.

Mr. Buchanan said that communications had passed between some of them and the Government of India, but he was not aware of the details or of the replies of the latter.

On Mr. Mackarness pressing for the evidence on which the Samitis had been suppressed, and suggesting that it was police evidence, Mr. Buchanan said that it was hardly fair to endeavour to depreciate information regarding crime given by responsible authorities in India. The latter were most careful to get the information on which they acted from highly responsible persons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

Following is the list of the men deported in December with the gaols in which they are now incarcerated:—Aswini Komar Dutt of Barisal in Lucknow; Monoranjan Guha of Giridih in Insein, Burma; Subodh Chandra Mullick of Benares in Bareilly; Krishna Kumar Mitra, Editor of the "Sanjibani," in Agra; Shymsundar Chakravarti of the "Bande Mataram" in Thayetmyo; I. P. Bose of Calcutta in Rawalpindi; Pulin Behari Das of Dacca in Montgomery; Bhupesh Chandra Nag of Dacca in Fatehgarh; and Satish Chandra Chatterji of Barisal in Bassein.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

Action of the Powers.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The question of peace or war seems mainly dependent upon the amount of pressure to be exercised upon Belgrade by the Powers. It is thought in some quarters that the Servian Government would gladly avail itself of such pressure to escape from an impossible situation. Meanwhile the Austrian press vehemently inveighs against Servia's unwarrantable pretensions and the insulting language of her politicians and press.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia states that the British Agent has intimated that Great Britain will recognise Bulgarian independence when the differences between Bulgaria and Turkey are settled.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

The Japanese Treaty.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

A telegram from Ottowa states that in the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the criticisms of the Japanese Treaty were not warranted. It had preserved to Canada Japanese trade, and Japan had moreover loyally carried out the Treaty's immigration restrictions.

SIR J. HEWETT AT ALIGARH.

A Striking Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

Sir John Hewett has made a striking speech at Aligarh in answer to an address from the College in which he paid a high compliment to Aligarh culture, saying that just as the English boys educated at Eton, Winchester or Harrow had each his peculiar stamp, so there is on the man who has been educated at Aligarh a stamp of character. He deplored, however, the system in vogue of allowing boys to be admitted to the College and to leave it at irregular intervals, saying it would not fail to militate against the acquisition of knowledge and the maintenance of discipline, and urged parents not to take their boys away from school in periods of leave. Sir J. Hewett also paid a tribute to the memory of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and urged Mahomedans to contribute to the Mohsin-ul-Mulk Memorial Fund.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

Number of European Victims.

DEATH OF BROTHER CARBETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

There are now 150 patients in the Sealdah Small-pox Hospital, about a third of whom are Europeans, and, as there is only accommodation for 170 patients and more are coming in daily, there is likely to be some difficulty in meeting the strain of the present unusual epidemic.

Brother Cyprian Carbett of the Catholic Male Orphanage died on the 13th instant of the disease.

THE PANTHA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

In the Pantha sedition case yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE CONVOCATION.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S address as Chancellor of the Bombay University was clear, forcible and direct. He did not labour for a supreme effort, but said what he had to say in plain, telling words. He referred to the suspicions which were harboured in some quarters with regard to the Government proposals for reforming the University curriculum. It was feared that there was a political motive at their back, and that they indicated a desire on the part of Government to take the control of higher education out of the Senate. It was, perhaps, natural that certain incidents of Lord Curzon's *regime* might make people apprehensive about the intentions of Government. But after the frank disavowal made by the Governor, there is no more any reason for entertaining such apprehensions. There is no question as to the earnestness and sincerity of Sir George Clarke. His endeavours for the educational progress of the Presidency are gratefully acknowledged by the public. The munificent sum of eighteen lakhs now at his disposal will enable him to place the teaching of science on a sound footing, in keeping with modern requirements. He is now trying to enlist the sympathy of local benefactors in the cause of commercial education, and out of the sum of eight lakhs required for the purpose, he has already been able to announce an offer of two lakhs. Sir George Clarke has done a great deal for education, especially with regard to those branches which particularly need development; and by the time he has completed his period of office, he will have achieved in this respect much more than any of his predecessors. I am taken with a pithy saying of his in his exhortation to the students around him, and it is important just to note it here:—"Do not be led to form hasty judgments. Nothing is quite so simple as it may seem." I may cap this advice with another very similar in its character. Let us have a little more of the charity which thinketh no evil.

GODLESS EDUCATION.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR'S discourse as Vice-Chancellor was over-weighted with erudition. Scraps of knowledge and wisdom, gathered from many quarters, were pressed into the service. But through it all ran the unfailing common-sense and sweet reasonableness of a well-balanced, cultivated mind. His observations as to the charge of godless education, of which we have been hearing a great deal of late, were shrewd and sensible. He effectually disposed of the current notion that religious teaching will be a cure for irreverence and criminal excesses. The earlier products of English education were infected by a spirit of agnosticism. They were, nevertheless, all loyal and law-abiding citizens. This spirit is now followed by "a strong and, in some respects, unhealthy reaction in favour of the religion, or religions, of the country, and it will be found that most of the young men, whose deplorable conduct has brought this question of godless education to the front, are those who profess to pin their faith to the doctrines of the Vedanta and the Bhagwad Gita. I do not believe that the spirit of irreverence, and its attendant evils, will die out, if only we bring them up in their own creeds." The wave of Swadeshism, which is passing over the country, does not merely signify an industrial upheaval; but it means the cherising and extolling of everything Indian, comprising a loving study and revival of the ancestral faith. As a cure for the ills we deplore, religious education will be of little avail.

ARCADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND ISOLATION.

WHAT, then, is the remedy? Mr. Chandavarkar has his own specific. He recommends isolation for our students, "a period of silence, and concentration, and discipline and obedience." He lovingly recalls the days of old, when Rishis had their Universities in the open, far from the madding crowd, where the youths might commence in peace and silence with nature, and adors and revere their *gurus*, and accepting their word as law. This fascinating and fanciful picture of the past cannot fit in with the conditions of modern life. The age of pure speculation and quiet contemplation is gone. We cannot dream our lives away in idle metaphysics, but must try, by every means in our power, to develop our active faculties, to exercise the practical side of our nature in all the manifold relations of life imposed by the complex society of the present day. Our mind and character must be educated and equipped properly and sufficiently to be able to maintain the struggle which is forced upon us by the conditions of a world competition. The age of Rishis, with their Arcadian universities, like the age of miracles, is gone.

DION.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

Remaining Volumes Nearly Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

Only two volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer now remain unpublished, viz., atlas and index. The former of these is in the hands of the binders, while the latter is being printed off. Some idea of the work involved in the preparation of the index to the twenty-four volumes of the Gazetteer is derived from the fact that in this case nearly 100,000 entries are included. Owing to the demand for the first four volumes of the work dealing with the Indian Empire a second impression has been ordered.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

FIGHTING ENTERIC.

THE CURE OF LEPROSY.

BOMBAY SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

THERE was still a very large attendance of delegates when the third day of the Session of the Bombay Medical Congress opened yesterday morning. Section 1 meeting in the University Library discussed the subject of enteric fever, Section 2 in the Convocation Hall dealt with Leishmann Donovan Bodies etc., while the important diseases beri-beri and leprosy occupied Section 3, which also sat in the Library. Section 4 in the Exhibition grounds discussed several important problems of sewage disposal and Section 5 at the Library dealt with a series of surgical matters.

The proceedings of Section 1 opened with a long paper by Lieut.-Col. D. Semple on enteric fever, which he described as one of the most formidable diseases Europeans in India had to contend with. This was due not only to the amount of sickness and to the number of deaths which it was responsible for, but also to the expensive sanitary measures which were considered necessary to prevent its spread.

In 1880, he went on, Eberth first recognised the 'bacillus typhosus' as the causal agent of typhoid fever, and a few years later Gaffky was able to obtain the germ in pure culture from the spleen, the liver, and the mesenteric glands of patients who had died of the disease. For over 20 years matters remained practically at this stage, with the exception that a few more facts were added to our knowledge of the distribution of the bacillus in the tissues, secretions, and excretions of patients, until Koch in 1902-03 solved the problem of the storehouse of the virus. In conjunction with Fresch and other workers, he proved that a percentage of those who had passed through an attack of enteric fever continued to harbour the parasite for prolonged periods. He found that not only was this the case in those who had passed through a typical attack of the disease, but that it might also occur after the slightest form of infection, or where the disease had passed unrecognised. He also proved that saprophytic existence of the bacillus outside the body of man is comparatively short. The conclusions he arrived at from these two important facts were, that man was the store-house of the bacillus in Nature, and that susceptible persons were infected either directly or indirectly from this source alone. The work initiated by Koch was confirmed by Lentz, Conradi, Kayser and others. To these workers we are indebted for most of our knowledge of the early facts about bacilli carriers. They proved that chronic carriers are sources of infection to the community, and that they continue intermittently to disseminate infection for months or years. About the same time, several other important facts came to light, such as the demonstration of the bacilli in the blood early in the disease; improved methods of cultivating B. typhosus from the blood and dejecta: the isolation of the bacillus from the excretions of healthy persons with no history of enteric, but who had been in contact with enteric cases, or who had lived under conditions where infection was possible. The knowledge of these new facts served as a sound basis upon which to build up scientific preventive measures and so prevented waste of useless energy in other directions. Man alone being susceptible to a virus which is short-lived outside the human body, the disease can only be kept up by being passed on from man to man. The channels by which this transference is accomplished are numerous, but broadly speaking they all resolve themselves into the fact that a susceptible person swallows the causal micro-organism in contaminated food, milk, water, or it may be introduced by contaminated hands, flies and other articles coming in contact with his mouth, food, or drink. A campaign against enteric fever can prove successful only when measures are directed against the sources of infection, viz., the "enteric fever patient, and the bacilli carrier."

A "SPORTING" DISEASE.

Dr. James Davidson followed on "Typhoid fever in Travancore." He gave detailed accounts of his experience of symptons and treatment at Travancore, and concluded by saying:—Typhoid all the world over is a truly "Sporting" disease, for one can never proclaim one's patient quite "out of the wood" till the temperature has been normal for some time, but anything that enables us to diagnose at an early stage or to treat more successfully this fatal fever must come as a blessing to humanity.

In a short account of "Hill Diarrhœa" Dr. A. G. Newell said:—With some experience of the disease and ordinary observation I came to the conclusion six years ago that hill diarrhœa is due in the first place to the diminution of atmospheric pressure causing a deprivation of the blood from the internal organs, and as the blood of most subjects of this disease is none too much in quantity nor of too excellent a quality, there is necessarily a diminution of the functional activity of the organs so deprived of blood. Consequently if the liver and bowels are deprived of some of their blood owing to the sudden rush of more blood to the surface of the body, it is not surprising that the secretory activity of such organs will suffer, and if the diminution of atmospheric pressure is accompanied by a marked diminution in the temperature of the atmosphere, as happens in India where people from the plains rush to the cooler hills, it is only to be expected that such organs will fall an easy prey to the action of chills. The question of "sufficiency" of clothing is an all important one and probably one with a great relationship to the individual case, and also one upon which many different views can be obtained as to what is "sufficiency." A man, for example, may consider he is sufficiently clothed for a change to the hills by a thicker pair of trousers, a thicker coat and a thicker waistcoat in place of the white cotton one used on the plains. In probably few cases will this be "sufficient" and unless there is a non-conductable material next to the skin chill is liable to act. In the case of children the degree of extra clothing required is, probably, relatively greater. A child probably can't be clothed too carefully nor too much (taken in reason).

BOMBAY RELAPSING FEVER.

"Leshmann Donovan Bodies" being the subject of discussion in Section 2, the morning's proceedings opened with Major C. Donavan's paper on "Kala Azar in Madras."

Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy in a paper on "Bombay relapsing fever" said: This disease has always been recognised as a disease of scarcity, poverty and destitution. It claims the largest number of its victims during periods of famines and great economic stress that follow upon them. It attacks the lower and lowest strata of humanity whether it be the Irish immigrant in America, the Roumanian gypsy or Jew or the Russian monjik in Europe, the African carrier in Uganda, or the poor Indian labourer cooly or scavenger. Privation, overcrowding, insanitary conditions of life and insufficiency of food are its sponsors, and hence when it visits the slums of great cities, where there is no lack of suitable pabulum for it to thrive upon, is it to be wondered that it makes a fixed abode and garners its victims year after year? The main reason why it has stuck to Bombay so long has been the recurrence of successive famines and the train of evils that they have left behind, to which must be added the large influx of immigrants that sought relief from the charity of this City from time to time. The disease does not always occur thus. In institutions like prisons and schools, localised outbreaks are not infrequent, once infection has been brought into them, for unlike plague the disease is notoriously infective and numerous instances of whole families being almost simultaneously struck down are to be met with. And as one attack does not confer prolonged immunity, it is not uncommon to see the same patient returning to the hospital for two or three years during successive epidemics.

THE "ASHRAFI" OF CAMBAY.

Dr. R. Rao dealt with the development the flagellated organisms for the parasite of "Oriental Sore," after giving an historical resume of research work upon the parasites of this disease, and then described the methods of developing the organisms. Amongst interesting references to Cambay he said:—The parasites were derived from the lesions found in a disease which has been endemic in Cambay for several years and which goes by the local name "Ashrafi" (Ashraf, a gold coin of the Mogul times—a word therefore indicating both the characters of the sore and the possible source of its importation through Mogals from Delhi). The disease is what is generally recognised as "Oriental Sore" or Delhi boil, and...one or two points or alleged traditions generally accepted as facts of importance by the inhabitants of Cambay may be noted. The disease is restricted to this place, a coast town a little North of Broach, and there is nothing special either geographical or climatic to characterise the place as a spot specially suited as a seat of election. It is believed that all new comers and fresh arrivals are "bound to suffer from the disease" provided they stay there long enough (for one or two years) and the belief is so well established that the disease is styled "Kambathno Shikro"—the seal of Cambay impressed on individuals for their having eaten the salt and drank the water of Cambay. There is no social or racial predisposition for the disease, as people in good circumstances of life and officers both European and Indian, who may have to spend some years of their life in the place are attacked. One attack confers immunity for life, although during one attack more than one "Ashrafi" may make its appearance on the same person. The author has seen scars of over 20 such Ashrafis on the body of a young student who was kind enough to show him these scars and he had the disease when he was about 12 years of age. It is a popular belief that until a person goes through the fire of Ashrafi he always keeps delicate and weakly and that his health improves remarkably after an attack and with this reservation the inhabitants of Cambay claim their town, with a certain amount of local patriotism and pride, to be a healthy place, almost a sanatorium.

Other papers in this section were "Fevers in the Phillipines" by Capt. Whitemore, U.S. Army and the Pathogenic Sporochaetosis in Mammalia by Captain R. M. Carter.

Beri-beri and leprosy were the diseases discussed in Section 3.

"A REMEDY FOR LEPROSY."

Convincing Paper by Captain Beauchamp Williams.

Captain Williams read the following important paper:—When Professor Deycke very kindly asked me to read a paper on his specific treatment, I suggested to him that it would be much better if he could himself see his way to write a paper, which I might read on his behalf, giving my own results as an addition to his paper. At first he feared that this would be impossible, owing to his departure for British Guiana, but an unavoidable delay in his departure, gave him, I am glad to say, the leisure necessary, and he has sent me the following paper to read at the Bombay Medical Congress:—

CONTRIBUTION FROM PROFESSOR DEYCKE.

Gentlemen,—Owing to a scientific tour to British Guiana, extending over several months, I was unfortunately prevented from personally, bringing to the notice of medical men in India a method of treatment of leprosy, which, in my opinion, constitutes a real therapeutic advance. Instead of doing so personally, I must be content to introduce to you by an illustrated address the outline of the scientific basis, the value and significance, the results and the limitations of the treatment of leprosy, elaborated by me in the course of researches extending over many years.

The starting point of the investigations, undertaken by me in collaboration with my Turkish Assistant, Dr. Reschad Bey, was the discovery and growing in pure culture of a peculiar, hitherto unknown, micro-organism, (called by me Streptothrix leproides) which we succeeded in isolating repeatedly from a severe case of tubercular leprosy.

Much has been said and written about my having identified this acid-proof bacterium with the genuine exciter of leprosy. It goes without saying that this never has been the case. On the contrary, I have always from the outset accentuated the fact of its "not being identical" with Hansen's bacillus. The possibility, however, of there existing certain generic relations between the two species of bacteria has often been thought of by me at that time and later on, and I have expressed myself to that effect. In fact, it is to this hypothesis entertained by me at that time, to which I am indebted for the discovery of what I deem to be of lasting value for the combating of leprosy. Nowadays, it is true, this hypothesis is only of a historical interest for me and I unhesitatingly say that the existence of generic relations between the genuine leprosy-bacillus and the streptothrix leproides cannot be proved; in fact on the basis of recent comparative chemical and biological researches regarding endobacillary albuminoid substances of the streptothrichese and of the tubercle bacilli which in the system certainly come near to the leprosy-bacilli, I do not even consider such relations to be probable.

One point only, and it is the most important one, remains, namely, the fact that streptothrix leproides contains a substance which is capable of exerting an active influence on the leprosy-process or the leprosy-exciter, and that in all probability—in fact it cannot be otherwise, if our views held hitherto, are correct—this same substance is bound to be present also in the leprosy-bacillus and it is certainly contained in the tubercle bacillus. It is this substance, its properties and effects which form the subject of the following remarks:—

In order to prove the existance of any relations between the streptothrix, leproides and the genuine leprosy-exciters, I had, at the time, made inoculation experiments with living culture material in the first place on that patient from whom the culture was derived; later on, however, on a good number of other sufferers from leprosy. The surprising results of these experiments was a striking improvement in respect of general health and of the leprous phenomena; it was most pronounced and very remarkable in the first case in which fever, which had been existing for months, disappeared, and the symptoms, some of them very severe, retrogressed in such a manner that after about eight weeks' treatment the patient deemed himself cured and refused to stay in the hospital any longer. But also in the case of other patients the improvement was so remarkable that one could not help becoming impressed with the idea that the culture must contain a substance exerting a favourable influence on the leprous process. With a view of discovering this active substance, I endeavoured to obtain cultures, in large quantities, of streptothricheæ. I succeeded in doing so with unskimmed milk on the surface of which there form in a few weeks many culture membranes of a splendid orange-red tint, which can easily be removed "in toto." The membranes collected then were subjected to systematic chemical treatment and the thus obtained fractions were tried regarding their efficacy by experiments, extending over months, on leprous persons. Enzyme-like or other substances, soluble in water, could be excluded, also albuminous substances; it was found, however, that the active principle must be contained in ether extract. Ultimately I succeed-

ed by a method of my own, in isolating from the ether-extract (which proved to be a very comp'ex mixture of genuine fat and so-called liquid substances) a well-defined substance which, clinically beyond doubt, had to be regarded as carrier and, indeed, as the "sole carrier," of the curative effects. This peculiar fatty substance, which I called "Nastin," is a genuine neutral fat, i.e., the glycerine-ester of a high-molecular fatty acid, and as such, it readily and completely saponifies. It crystallises in the form of beautiful acicular star, and sheaf-like crystals. It melts at a temperature of 48° to 52° C and, when cooling, forms a hard wax-like mass. Interesting is the fact that it is only the "unchanged" Nastin molecule which is effective, the fatty acids, obtained through saponifying Nastin, as also their soaps, have lost every therapeutic property.

INJECTIONS OF PURE NASTIN.

Injections of pure Nastin in oily solution, which we employed at the outset, give rise in the case of leprous patients to reactions in the leprous tissue, consisting in inflammatory swelling, suppuration and necrosis. Clinically the greatest individual differences are (to be observed); on the one hand there are patients who appear to be almost completely refractory and do not show any external phenomena of reaction even after injections have been given for weeks and months; on the other hand, in the case of some patients the application of but a few injections of Nastin is followed by dangerous, general and local reactions; and between these two extremes all possible graduations take place.

The reactions in the leprous tissue are always accompanied by a pronounced bacteriolysis of the leprosy bacilli which, as may easily be observed by microscopic examination, is heralded in by the removal of fat from the bacilli, that is, if one makes use of "Ziehl's" staining method, by loss of this specific property as to staining. Strictly speaking the process of bacteriolysis takes place in two forms. Either there becomes perceptible in the case of Ziehl's staining a gradual diffuse fading of the red colouration until the bacilli-nuclei appear "in toto" quite unstained or slightly tinted in the blue contrast colour and ultimately are completely dissolved—extinguished, so to say, in the picture. Or—and this seems, to me, to be the more frequent and really typical course—there appear at first stainless gaps in the intensely redstained bacilli-nuclei, there appear the well-known segmented forms reminding one of cocci chains, then the cohesion between the—as yet—red, i.e., still fat-containing, parts of the bacilli is lost, the remaining fragments and granules precipitating together and forming more or less voluminous masses which, at first still distinctly stained, gradually also lose the red pigment and ultimately disappear altogether. Here I would just mention that the bacteriolytical processes in leprosy-bacilli run a course very similar to the analogous processes in tubercle bacilli and that both these species of bacteria also correspond in that at a certain stage of retrogression there can only still be stained and that solely according to Gram's method as modified by Much, the most minute granules which, in the case of tuberculosis, have been proved by Much to be able under certain circumstances to again grow into acid-proof rodlets. On the other hand it seems, as far as can be deduced from clinical and microscopic observations, that in the case of leprosy the initial removal of fat from leprosy-bacilli entails their being doomed, i.e., once they are deprived of fat there ensues further dissolution and total destruction.

My researches aiming at discovering a theoretical explanation of the mechanism of bacteriolysis led to further knowledge which proved useful also in practical respects.

TURBULENT REACTIONS.

Seeing that in the course of Nastin-reactions a pronounced participation of leucocytes always occurred, I first thought that the injection of Nastin would promote the formation of fatsplitting ferments into leucocytary cells. Lipase, from pancreas and seeds from the castor-oil plant, it is true, did not in the slightest influence in vitro an effect in the fat removing sense, on other acid-proof bacteria. So I again had recourse to experiments. By means of intravenous injections of hetol (sodium cinnamate) we were able to produce in leprous persons pronounced general leucocytosis which, however, did not exert the slightest influence on the specific process. If however, at the height of leucocytosis Nastin was injected, there always ensued reactions which generally set in in a turbulent manner, and ran an energetic course even in the case of patients who otherwise had been refractory to Nastin.

These very remarkable clinical observations induced me to inquire more searchingly into what becomes of cinnamic acid in the organism. Cinnamic acid (C6 H5—CH—CH—COOH) being, throughout, excreted in the form of hippuric acid (benzoyl-glycocoll) it is transformed in the tissues into benzoic acid through oxidation. This substance however, proved ineffective in vivo, i. e., it did not activate Nastin in the slightest. But also in experiments in vitro, which we made with tubercle bacilli, no trace of a fat-removing property of benzoic acid regarding these bacilli was discovered. On the other hand, benzaldehyde (C6 H5—COH), the intermediary product of oxidation of cinnamic acid activated in vivo Nastin most distinctly and in vitro we found, for the first time, that benzaldehyde is a substance which—although at a high temperature only—is capable of depriving tubercle-bacilli of fat so completely that they lose their "acidproofness." Seeing that benzyl-alcohol (C6 H5—CH2—OH) which directly has no connection with cinnamic acid, but is likewise, through oxidation transformed into benzoic acid, displays in vivo and in vitro the same properties as benzaldehyde does, one was enabled from all this to draw the conclusion that it was the benzoyl group C6 H5—CO, appearing at the moment of splitting up, which could not but be the active principle proper. And indeed, it was ascertained that the substance which most readily splits off the said group of atoms, viz., Benzoyl-chloride (C6 H5—CO—Cl), in the cold deprives tubercle-bacilli of fat in a few minutes and does so at once when heated. This fact is all the more remarkable as with the usual agents for extracting fat, such as ether, chloroform, benzine, xylol, etc. One hardly ever—even if their action is continued for weeks and months—succeeds in depriving tubercle-bacilli of fat to such an extent that they lose their "acid-proofness."

On the strength of established facts of such importance we deemed ourselves justified in making trials with combinations of Benzoyl-Nastin-chloride, on leprous persons, having, of course, satisfied ourselves previously in the case of animals, of the innocuousness of this—chemically so active,—substance.

RESULT OF FIRST TRIALS.

The very first trials made it plain that in the new combination Nastin displayed a very important and, above all, a far more constant activity than in the original (pure) form. Nevertheless the difficulties which stood in the way of introducing our treatment into medical practice, were not done away with yet. For so long as we adhered to the—at first—comparatively high doses of Nastin, we were confronted by more or less violent reactions, whose incalculable intensity was fraught with too many dangers to allow of our considering our method as suitable for general use.

This state of affairs held not alter until in the further course of our experiments we decreased the dosage of Nastin itself. It became manifest, namely, that in the combined so-called Benzoyl-Nastin-solutions the reactivity was greatly influenced by and dependent on the "relative" proportion between Nastin and Benzoyl-chloride, In the event of Nastin being present relatively in excess, i.e., if the amount of Nastin exceeded a certain measure in proportion to Benzoyl-chloride there ensued reactions; and "vice versa," i.e., if Benzoyl-chloride was relatively in excess, the reactions were absent without the therapeutic efficacy being eliminated in the case of suitable dosage. On the contrary, well-adjusted solutions—more especially if employed for a considerable period, gave evidence; in every respect of, satisfactory therapeutic efficacy which also was recognised microscopically in the Influencing of the leprosy-bacilli in the fat removing sense and in the bacteriolysis—and all this without local or general reactions having taken place. In one word, under the influence of such solutions the whole process ran its course by slow degrees but steadily, less obvious for the medical attendant, but without any danger for the patient. A solution of this kind you have for example, in the so-called Nastin-B which has been placed on the market. This solution termed classical by me, contants Nastin in the proportion of 1·40 of Benzoyl-chloride, will "not cause any" reaction and does not cause any unless exceptional conditions obtain. Nevertheless it is thoroughly effective in therapeutic respects and produces, in my opinion, "better" results in the long run than any reactive solution. I would expressly accentuate this point because again and again there arises the mistaken idea that without visible reaction no therapeutic effect was obtainable.

With regard to the before mentioned exceptional conditions in which even the classical solution may give rise to reactions, I would just say that, irrespective of too frequent use, it is certain cases of ophthalmic and nerve-leprosy which I have in my mind in this connection. For both forms I have introduced into medical practice a specially diluted solution, viz., Nastin BO, whose concentration, I feel sure, is a guarantee for the non-occurrence of any reaction. I am particularly anxious to attain this end, because according to my experiences, Nastin reaction may, under certain circumstances, in consequence of clouding of the refracting media and secondary glaucoma, become more dangerous to the eye and the faculty of vision, than the leprous localisations themselves, and because, also in nerve-leprosy, practicularly if it is a question of very fresh cases, Nastin injections may be followed by apparently fresh eruptions.

THE PROPER PROPORTION.

The observations in the case of nerve-leprosy have proved particularly valuable to me in solving the task of ascertaining the proper proportion in which to mix Nastin and Benzoyl-chloride, and they are so interesting that I cannot help briefly referring to them. Before now, when employing unmixed Nastin, I had already frequently found new symptoms to appear in distinct connection with the injections. With highly concentrated Benzoyl-Nastin solutions I was able to constantly produce these peculiar symptoms with absolute certainty. It was a question of phenomena which suddenly sprang up within a few hours and whose appearance and charcter such as pemphigoid blister and ulcerations, respectively may best be compared to scalding of the second and third degree. From analogy of the Nastin-reactions on leprous skin and mucous membranes, which take place under our eyes, I think I may draw the conclusion that these eruptions owe their origin to an inflammatory, possibly leucocytary reaction within a leprous nerve-centre. This reaction then transmits itself in the form of some alteration of condition to the still preserved nerve filaments connected with the periphery and gives rise at the periphery to the aforesaid "purely trophic disorders."

Interesting as these occurrences appear to be regarding the theory anent the origin of many symptoms of anæsthetising leprosy, they are little desirable in therapeutic respects. We were, therefore, pleased all the more, when we ascertained that weak Benzoyl-Nastin-solutions were not followed by such eruptions, but that, on the country, they led occasionally within a surprisingly short time to a remarkable improvement of the nervous functional disturbances and thus to an extent which I should not have thought possible formerly. Just to give a clinical example:—A patient who, irrespective of mutilations on hands and feet (which may give an idea of the severe nature of the case) was afflicted with such total anæsthesia on arms and legs that one day he contracted severe spontaneous scaldings; after a few injections of Nastin B1 he felt again completely normal, even as regards all properties of sensibility.

If on the strength of such unassailable clinical facts, I consider the curative efficaciousness—ensuing as it does, without any reaction—of the classic Benzoyl-Nastin-solutions, if, furthermore, I take into account that Benzoyl-chloride "by itself without" Nastin—as has been demonstrated by numerous experiments—is ineffective in the specific sense, I deem myself justified in adhering to a theory which at the time I expressed in the following way:—

In the classic Benzoyl-Nastin-solutions "Benzoyl" is the "active" principle proper which acts direct on the leprosy-exciters but which, in order to reach the bicilli at all, and avoid being used up and becoming ineffective during transit, requires, so to say, the guidance of the otherwise "passive Nastin." Nastin charges itself in the oily solution with Benzoyl—not, however, in the form of chemical union, but rather in a state of simple solution—protects it against being prematurely and uselessly used up, carries it to the leprosy-bacilli to which, owing to its near chemical and physical relation, it attaches itself, and then Benzoyl can fully display its antibacterial action in the fat-removing sense.

A DIRECT AGENT.

The result of my researches may be summed up in the short sentence:—Benzoyl-Nastin is an agent which directly acts on leprosy-bacilli. This sentence expresses—in comparison with other therapeutic efforts—the advantages and progress of the Nastin-treatment of leprosy; on the other hand, however, it clearly points out the limitations of the treatment.

Let us just imagine for a moment how a chronic infectious disease, such as leprosy is, arises. We have to take into account two factors, which (and this is the main point) are "living" factors, viz, the specific exciter without which the disease, of course, is unimaginable, and the human organism which actively reacts on the invading parasites, and which produces the phthological-anatomical formation which we recognise as symptoms of disease. It will depend, however, wholly on the nature and characteristics of these formations whether the symptoms disappear upon the destruction of the exciter or not. If it is a question of delicate, transient formations as is generally the case in the early stage of syphilis, the disappearance of the exciter will approximately keep pace with the doing away of the symptoms. If, however, the disease has given rise to tumour-like formations or to extensive massy infiltrations, the coinciding of both phenomena will be missed even, were one to succeed by means of the specific treatment, in destroying "all at once all" the parasites, irrespective of the fact that this assumption does not hold good even in that chronic disease, against which our medical armamentarium affords, comparatively speaking, the most efficacious therapeutic remedies, namely, syphylis. Every medical man is aware that syphilis is never thoroughly done away with after a single, be it ever so energetic, antisyphilitic cure; there is invariably needed an intense and expert treatment in order really to get rid of constitutional syphilis. And, withal, the spirochætes of syphilis are parasites which can hardly be numbered amongst those possessed of the greatest resisting powers, and in mercury we possess a remedy whose direct antiparasitic efficacy has but recently been confirmed anew by Neisser's exprimental researches.

If one ponders over such ideas—and why should that which applies already to syphilis, not hold good all the more in the case of tuberculosis and leprosy with their exciters of disease which are known to be staining. To-day, 8th January 1909, I can observe no sign of again healing. In my opinion this ulcer is the result of excessive reaction occurring in a small focus which had been covered in prematurely. The swellings of hands are smaller, and movements of fingers are freer.

Altogether this patient shows great improvement. He is in every way fitter and cleaner. His face also shows the same improvement in complexion, already noted in Case I, and if it were not for the absence of eyebrows and moustache, it would not be at all repulsive. Formerly he was not allowed to go into the bazaars, but now he is allowed to do so. He complains very much that, owing to the marked improvement in his condition, he cannot earn as much as formerly at his occupation of professional beggar.

CASE III.—GOOLOO, LEPER BOY, AGED 14.

I.—Condition on 17th June 1908 at commencement of treatment.—Has had leprosy for last four years. He is fairly generally covered with lepromata. In most cases they are small like a marble, but some are quite large. In front of lower part of right thigh there are three large ulcers. Also ulcers over both elbows and on outer side of right knee. Face shows incipient teontiasis, with loss of eyebow hairs. Fingers and toes are thickened due to subcutaneous and probably perioteal infiltration. They present a thick, clumsy appearance. On the inner side of right foot there is an ulcer three inches long by one inch wide. Larynx and whole of buccal mucous membrane extensively affected. Patieut can only speak in a hoarse whisper.

Anæsthesia.—Marked anæsthesia on outer halves of both legs and thighs up to gluteal regions. Inner halves unaffected. Back of hands slightly anæsthetic.

General Condition.—He is in a very weak state. Drags himself along slowly. No life at all in his movements. Not allowed in the bazaar.

II. Treatment was commenced on 18th June 1908, and up to 8th January he has received—

(a) Six injections Nastin B /1 c. c. each).
(b) Nineteen injections Nastin B (1 c. c. each).
(c) Fourteen injections Nastin B (1 c. c. each).

On account of laryngeal affection I used for a long time the weakest solution, viz., Nastin B. Although there was slow improvement in his general health, and fairly rapid disappearance of anæsthesia there was not much change in the lesions and lepromata, until I commenced in the beginning of December pushing the treatment and giving stronger doses. Patiente differ very markedly in their reaction to Nastin. Case I was upset by small doses at relatively infrequent intervals. This boy, Case III, however, stood six injunctions of Nastin B and twelve injunctions of Nastin B in 29 days, before he showed signs of reaction. When it did come it was severe, the local part of it however being confined quite definitely to leprous tissue. The reaction in parts consisted in a kind of œdema of the lepromata; in other there remains for me to give the results which I have so far obtained with his treatment. I commenced treatment on the 18th June 1908 on three cases; on the 22nd July 1908 on a fourth case; and on 24th December 1908 on a fifth case. The details of these cases are given below:—

The treatment being at present relatively expensive and of long duration, I determined to confine myself at first to four cases whom I could keep under continual observation. Later I have taken on a fifth case. Each case has been confirmed microscopically.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' CASE.

Case I.—Hossein, age 32.

I. Condition on 17th June 1908 at the commencement of treatment.—He says that he has been suffering from this disease for about four years. He has the following obvious leprous lesions:—(1) thickening of both eye-brow regions with partial falling out of the hairs, (2) small lepromata on both ears, (3) seven small lepromata on chin region, of which one is 1-2 inch in diameter and raised 1-4 inch from surrounding surface, (4) on outer surface lower right forearm four small lepromata, (5) on outer surface lower left forearm three lepromata, (6) small lepromata on back of neck, (7) front of trunk shows a very definite rythematous condition of skin, with marked diffuse infiltration of skin, (8) back of trunk, over region between inferior angle of scapula and iliac crests, shows many small lepromata, together with diffuse erythematous thickening of skin, (9) right buttock, eight lepromata of varying sizes, (10) left buttock, two lepromata, (11) front of both thighs show a few small lepromata, (12) anæsthesia—

(a) The anterior two-thirds of both legs, from two inches below tubercles of tibiæ down to two inches above malleoli is anæsthetic, exeept to very deep pressure. Below indicated level all parts anæsthetic even to deep pressure.
(b) Dorsum of hands shows delayed sensation.
(c) Skin of anæsthetic parts harsh, and some areas quite leathery. It does not sweat.

General Condition.—He is in a very poor state as regards his general health. He is weak and anæmic. Very slight physical exertion tires him. His hands and legs feel heavy, and as if he had lost control over them. Patient is a married man with a family, none of whom are suffering from this disease. The leprosy bacillus was found in great numbers wherever examination was made, found also in the nose.

II.—Treatment was commenced on 18th June 1908, and up to 8th January he has received:—

(a) Twenty-two injections of Nastin B (1 c.c. each)
(b) Eighteen injections of Nastin B2 (1 c.c. each).

III.—Present Condition on January 8th 1909.—The obvious lesions have been affected as follows: (1) thickening of eyebrow regions gone, but hairs have not grown again, as thickly as I imagined they would; (2) small lepromata on both ears have disappeared; (3) lepromata on chin region have disappeared: the large one is now represented by a scar, and whereas formerly a smear from this showed crowds of bacilli, to-day I failed to find a bacillus; (4) lepromata on outer surface lower right forearm gone; (5) lepromata on outer surface lower left forearm also gone; (6) lepromata on back of neck disappeared; (7) front of trunk normal; (8) back of trunk shows very marked improvement—three very small retroceding lepromata remain, with a certain amount of infiltration around them, compared with 18th June 1908, however, back of trunk approaches normal; (9) right buttock, lepromata represented by pigmented scars; (10) left buttock, lepromata represented by pigmented scars: (11) front of thighs normal: (12) anæthesia:

(a) With exception of small area over lower part of inner surface of right tibia, sensation as regards common sensation is normal. He cannot still distinguish accurately between sharp and blunt: hot or cold. Over area mentioned on inner surface of right tibia, sensation has returned, but it is somewhat delayed.
(b) Dorsum of hands normal.
(c) Harsh appearance of skin remains and it does not sweat.

General Condition.—He is now in excellent general health. Says he feels as well as he ever did. Does any reasonable amount of physical work now without feeling tried. His face now has a clean and healthy look, instead of the dirty anaemic look of seven months ago. The large leproma on the chin was selected to check the improvement microscopically Sliders from this are shown in the Pathological Exhibition and they shew a gradual diminution in numbers of bacilli, together with loss of acid fastness and marked degeneration. These changes were coincident with clinical improvement. The last slide shown does not contain any leprosy bacilli, and should be compared with the first, taken before treatment.

CASE II.—HASSAN, AGED ABOUT 30.

1. Condition on 17th June 1908 at commencement of treatment.—He has suffered from tubercular leprosy since 11-12 years. He is very weak and anæmic. He is unable to walk upright, or to stand without the assistance of a big stick. He moves about slowly in a sitting position, helping himself along with his hands. His face is typical, with no eye-brows or moustache. He is altogether a pitiable sight. He is well known here, having been in the habit of sitting about the outside of the Residency, a huddled up ulcerated mass of humanity, covered with flies. He has ulcers on (1) face, (2) trunk, (3) posterior both elbows, (4) posterior both forearms, (5) on legs. His hands are swollen and modular, due to lesions of the nerve-trunks.

II Treatment was commenced on 18th June 1908, and up to 8th January he has received—

(a) Twenty-eight injections of Nastin B (1 c.c. each).
(b) Three injections of Nastin B (1 c.c. each).

III.—Present Condition on 8th January 1909.—He is now able to walk about in an upright position without the aid of any stick, and to go any reasonable distance. Every ulcer, is healed, and where formerly crowds of bacilli were found in films made from ulcers, films made now by incising the scars show no bacilli. About the 27th December, it however broke out again to about a quarter of its former size. Films made from this ulcer now show that the bacilli are undergoing marked degeneration as evidenced by loss of acid proofness, granulation and counterstaining. To-day, 8th January 1909, it shows every sign of again healing. In my opinion this ulcer is the result of excessive reaction occurring in a small focus which had been covered in prematurely. The swellings of hands are smaller, and movements of fingers are freer.

Altogether this patient shows great improvement. He is in every way fitter and cleaner. His face also shows the same improvement in complexion, already noted in Case I, and if it were not for the absence of eyebrows and moustache, it would not be at all repulsive. Formerly he was not allowed to go into the bazaars, but now he is allowed to do so. He complains very much that, owing to the marked improvement in his condition, he cannot earn as much as formerly at his occupation of professional beggar.

CASE III.—GOOLOO, LEPER BOY, AGED 14.

I.—Condition on 17th June 1908 at commencement of treatment.—Has had leprosy for last four years. He is fairly generally covered with lepromata. In most cases they are small like a marble, but some are quite large. In front of lower part of right thigh there are three large ulcers. Also ulcers over both elbows and on outer side of right knee. Face shows incipient teontiasis, with loss of eyebow hairs. Fingers and toes are thickened due to subcutaneous and probably perioteal infiltration. They present a thick, clumsy appearance. On the inner side of right foot there is an ulcer three inches long by one inch wide. Larynx and whole of buccal mucous membrane extensively affected. Patieut can only speak in a hoarse whisper.

Anæsthesia.—Marked anæsthesia on outer halves of both legs and thighs up to gluteal regions. Inner halves unaffected. Back of hands slightly anæsthetic.

General Condition.—He is in a very weak state. Drags himself along slowly. No life at all in his movements. Not allowed in the bazaar.

II. Treatment was commenced on 18th June 1908, and up to 8th January he has received—

(a) Six injections Nastin B /1 c. c. each).
(b) Nineteen injections Nastin B (1 c. c. each).
(c) Fourteen injections Nastin B (1 c. c. each).

On account of laryngeal affection I used for a long time the weakest solution, viz., Nastin B. Although there was slow improvement in his general health, and fairly rapid disappearance of anæsthesia there was not much change in the lesions and lepromata, until I commenced in the beginning of December pushing the treatment and giving stronger doses. Patiente differ very markedly in their reaction to Nastin. Case I was upset by small doses at relatively infrequent intervals. This boy, Case III, however, stood six injunctions of Nastin B and twelve injunctions of Nastin B in 29 days, before he showed signs of reaction. When it did come it was severe, the local part of it however being confined quite definitely to leprous tissue. The reaction in parts consisted in a kind of œdema of the lepromata; in other there was definite inflammation of the lepromata, which suppurated and broke down. It is not advisable to push the treatment as far as this. Owing to the slowness of reaction, I overdid it. I have however satisfied myself that the injection can cause a very decided reaction in leprous tissues, situated at a distance from the site of injection. He also suffered from general symptoms, such as fever, pains in the limbs, etc., etc.

III.—Present Conditien on January 8th, 1909—At the present moment he is suffering from a severe reaction which prevents him getting about. Taking his condition generally, however, there is very great improvement in his general health. He can, when reaction is not present, walk about absolutely normally. He is very cheerful and lively. He is only 14 years old, and he plays about now, like a normal boy of that age. The ulcer on inner side of right foot is healed; so are ulcers on elbows, and outer side of right knee ulcers on right thigh are involved in present reaction. Lepromata have in many cases gone and remainder are obviously disappearing. Anæsthesia has quite gone. Voice is much stronger and buccal lesions show great amelioration. At present moment, he is, as mentioned above, the subject of re-action. He has fever, and an inflammatory reaction in very many lepromata. Many lepromata became inflamed, then suppurated and broke down, leaving flat discharging ulcers. His face shows very great improvement, although there is no indication of returning eyebrow hairs. He tells me that now they allow him to go through the bazaar as far as his brother's house. At first he was very refractory as regards the treatment, but has now realised how it has improved his condition, and is the keenest of all to get his injection.

CASE IV.—ALI, AGED 30.

I.—Condition on 22nd July at commencement of Treatment.—A very distinct leper, with no eyebrows or moustache. He has no lepromata and no anæsthetic patches. His face however is the seat of a diffuse leathery thickening of the skin. Scars of old ulcers. Little fingers represented by stumps with nail on ends. Large inguinal gland swellings on both sides, probably leprous, together with elephantoid thickening of lower parts of both legs and feet. Over each external malleolus there are chronic ulcers, neither of which contains leprosy bacilli. They are probably due to defective nutrition caused by lymph stasis. Leprosy bacilli found in scrapings from nose.

General Condition.—He is very weak and anæmic. He used to work as a "hamal" (porter), but is now unable to do more than just get about slowly to his various begging pitches.

II.—Treatment was commenced on 22nd July 1908, and up to 8th January 1909 he has received—
(a) Twenty-Two injections Nastin B, (1 c.c. each).
(b) One injection Nastin B, (1 c.c.).

III.—Present Condition on 8th January 1909.—There is most marked improvement in his general health, and I hope to show photographs which will show improvement as far as his face is concerned. He is very cheerful and says he feels quite well. He has just lately again taken up his old occupation of a "hamal." This entails heavy work, and is a satisfactory indication of how he feels himself.

CASE V.—HASSAN (JABRI), age 25.

I.—"Condition on 24th December 1908 at commencement of treatment."—Patient has partial loss of eyebrows with thickening of eyebrow regions. Total loss of moustache. His face is in condition of incipient leontiasis. His main symptoms however are sensory, and affect both arms and legs. The condition is extraordinarily symmetrical.

"General Health" does not seem to be affected.

II.—Treatment commenced on 24th December, and up to 8th January he has received—
(a) Ten injections of Nastin B.

III.—Present condition.—At present he is able to feel in all places on arms, previously anæsthetic. Also in several previously anæsthetic areas on legs he can just distinguish when he is being touched. In the cases, as far as they have gone it will be seen that there has been a distinct amelioration of the condition. Case I has improved so much that I consider him as approximating a cure The improvement might be discussed under the four following heads:—(1) General Health. (2) Anæsthesia. (3) Lepromata and ulcers. (4) Microscopical changes. (1) General Health.—Improvement in this respect has been marked in Cases I, II, III and IV. Deycke emphasises the improvement in general health, and these cases certainly bear him out. (2) Anæsthesia—Deycke himself was surprised at the rapidity with which some cases cleared up. In my Case I sensation had returned over most of the previously anæsthetic area after one month. To common sensation it is now about normal, with exception of area mentioned in record of his case. He is still, however, unable to distinguish really accurately between sharp and blunt, hot or cold. In Case III the anæsthetic area cleared up very rapidly, but I omitted to note the date at which sensation had fully returned. In case V, after ten injections of Nastin B (1) he can feel light touch in all previously anæsthetic areas of arms and (2) in several places on the previously anæsthetic areas of legs; he can locate the spot, when lightly touched. In arms he can locate the spot where he is being touched quite rapidly. In the legs, however, there is a distinct pause after he is touched and then he slowly indicates the ared touched. Had not Deycke mentioned the rapidity with which some cases of anæthesia clear up, I should have hesitated to record this so far rapid improvement in Case V. It however confirms his statements regarding his own cases. I have really mentioned Case V in this paper, in the hope that after another month's treatment I may be able to record at the Congress further and more distinct progress.

Lepromata and Ulcers.—With the exception of the breaking down of testicle ulcer in Case II, all ulcers have progressed steadily towards cicatrisation. Lepromata have either disappeared or have distinctly diminished in size, in most cases without any evident reaction. Only in Case III, has an acute reaction occurred, and it has been useful in confirming the fact that Nastin is capable of producing reactions confined to the leprous tissue. In Case III, the lerromata not obviously involved in the reaction have markedly diminished in size during the acute stage of reaction in the other lepromata.

Microscopical Changes.—Smears were made regularly from Cases I, II and III. All the changes described by Professor Deycke, were observed, and I hope some of them may be evident in the preparations shown in the Pathological Section.

Case II, III and IV have been living under worst possible conditions, and these conditions have remained the same during treatment. In fact, in all cases nothing was done for the first six months, except to administer Nastin. After six months' treatment when I felt convinced that the Nastin was really exercising a specific effect, I gave general tonics in addition.

A REMEDY THAT IS ALMOST A CURE.

The tratement is, as Deycke himself says, essentially one for institutions, at any rate as far as ignorant patients are concerned. The ordinary outpatient is unlikely to keep up the regular attendance extending over months, or perhaps years, which the Nastin treatment involves. I believe, however, that we have now a remedy, which, if carefully used, involves no risk to the patient and which can in most cases arrest the disease. In many cases, especially fresh cases without coarse lesions, the results will approximate to a cure.

Nastin B is supplied in three strengths by Messrs. Kalle and Co. of Biebrich Germany, viz.—

Nastin B0.....Very weak.
Nastin B1.....Medium.
Nastin B2.....Very strong.

It is put up in ampoules containing the Nastin and Benzoyl Chloride dissolved in sterilised olive oil. The olive oil and Benzoyl Chloride remain the same in all three, viz., 1 c. c. olive oil with 2 per cent. of Benzoyl Chloride. The variation occurs only in Nastin, and is as follows:—

Nastin B0, contains 02 per cent. Nastin (0002 gramme).

Nastin B1, contains 05 per cent. Nastin (0005 gramme).

Nastin B2, contains 2 per cent. Nastin (002 The illustrations referred to by Professor Deycke will be shown as a separate lantern demonstration.

In conclusion I must cordially thank Professor Deycke or his kindnes in sending me a paper to read at the Congress and for his help in many other ways. My thanks are also due to Captain M. F. White, I. M. S., who carried on the treatment for me during my absence from Bushire on previlege leave.

LEPROSY AND X-RAYS.

Other papers on the same subject were presented by Professor Shiga, Major T. Jackson, Captain F. A. Smith and Captain E. Bissett and Dr. Rodrigues, all of whom cited their experience in individual cases.

Dr. D. A. Turkhud described his experience of the treatment of leprosy which Rontgen Rays, and remarked in conclusion: "In view of these researches I would suggest that a further trial should be given to the treatment of leprosy with X-Rays conducted on the following lines:—The face, and if necessary, the upper part of the chest should be painted over with a solution of Strontium Salicylate (strength 26 grains per ounce) heated to 100 F. before using; or the solution may be injected into the infiltrated parts. The X-Rays should then be turned on for about 10 minutes. The exposure to the rays should be made in such a way that the nasal cavity in which the morbid process of leprosy is specially active should get a large proportion of the rays. This can be secured by having the head of the patient slightly thrown back."

BERI-BERI.

Dealing with "Beri-Beri," Dr. W. Leonard Braddon stated that the cause of beri-beri was an intoxication the result of a peculiar and probably specific poison contained so far as was at presents known only in rice or the products of its digestion when it had been exposed so as to become stale. There seemed no need for further proof on this point. Having described several experimental demontrations of the cause of the disease, Dr. Braddon detailed its symptoms and remarked:—"The diagnosis of beri-beri can easily be made, and its distinction from most of the maladies which have been mistaken for it made certain by the recollection that it is in essence a 'peripheral neuritis,' of which the pathognomic signs, equally with those of any other peripheral neuritis must include impairment of sensation, impairment of motility, and definite muscular atrophy."

A paper on beri beri and epedemic dropsy was contributed by Colonel Kenneth McLeod, and one on beri-beri alone by Dr. S. M. Varis. Professor P. G. Low read a paper on the living and dead bacilli of leprosy in tissue.

SAWAGE DISPOSAL.

Bombay's Chief Defects.

In a lenghty paper on this subject Messrs. Jehangir J. Cursetji and Dinsha Bomonji Master said:—

The City of Bombay was considered only about two decades ago a fairly healthy city in India, and compared very favourably with other larger Indian towns in point of sanitation and general cleanliness. Its death rates were, comparatively speaking, much lower than of most of the other Indian towns, not excluding even the Presidency cities of Calcutta and Madras. It possessed a fairly good and comparatively pure supply of water for its inhabitants, from its three large lakes, the Vehar, the Tulsi, and a little later, the Tansa, and owned extensive water works, the largest and the most costly of their kind, not only in India, but, perhaps, in the whole world. It had already adopted the most approved principles of the water carriage system for the removal of its sewerage at an exceedingly heavy expenditure, and possessed a fairly satisfactory system of conservancy. The expenditure after its Public Health Department was considerably more than of any other city in India, it had a fairly equable temperature and moderate rainfall, and above all, was beautifully situated on a fine seashore, open on the west to the health-giving breezes from the fair Arabian sea. So that all the health giving factors were already there. In fact, it has been, and is still in every respect the pioneer city of India, so to say, having enterprising and intelligent citizens, and is in consequence ahead of most of them in adopting the latest and newest measures for its sanitary improvement. And yet, notwithstanding all these natural and acquired advantages, it has of late years, and especially since the advent of that most troublesome scourge, the plague, within its precincts, acquired an evil reputation for extreme unhealthiness, as evinced by its high death rates following in the wake of various diseases.

It might well be asked, "Why is it so, and what is it that makes it so? The question is not so easily answered as asked, because it is not one or two causes merely, but a combination of various direct and indirect disease producing factors that constitute its present ill-health and unhealthiness. We have discussed some of the more important of these causes at some length in another paper, contributed to this section of the Congress. We will, hence, only consider here what we think to be two of the most important factors amongst them viz., the defective modes of removal of (1). The City's sewage and (2), its town refuse, and the best methods for their removal and ultimate disposal.

THE PRESENT METHOD.

(1) Taking up "the disposal of sewage first," the greater part of the city is drained into the system of main and branch sewers which terminate at Love Grove, where the sewage is pumped into the sea. Some of the portions are as yet undrained, and schemes for dealing with these districts have been under consideration, or are formulated, while some others are already being sewered at present. But it will be many years, it will be seen before the whole city is fully drained. Most of the sewage of the portions of the city already sewered, is carried to Love Grove, where it is pumped into the sea outfall by means of four triple expansion Worthington engines, each engine being able to pump 15 million gallons in 24 hours, to an average height of 26·54 feet. Three of these engines only are used at the same time, the fourth being laid off for cleaning and repairs. The sewage is discharged into two sewers of each 3'-6" in diameter, which are carried along the foreshore to a point 700 yards north of the pumping station, where two lines of cast-iron pipes three feet in diameter convey the sewage to a depth of six feet below the level of spring tide. The carrying capacity of these two outfall sewers is 4,142 cubic feet per minute, or 37·278 million gallons per 24 hours, when not surcharged. This system of drainage is based on the most approved principles of sanitary science, viz., the water carriage system of the present day. But it cannot be said by any stretch of imagination, that as it has been worked hitherto, it is all that it should be and could be. There are various glaring defects in it which are apparent even to the most superficial observer, and do not require any very deep study to find them out. From the very fact of the intolerable nuisances they create, not unattended by grave risks and even serious danger, they have become so irritating to the public mind, that they require the most prompt attention at the hands of Municipal Executive.

It has been long a matter of popular belief, perhaps born of a practical experience of the working of the sewerage system of the city for the last 20 or 25 years, that the sewers constitute one of the chief factors in the causation and propagation of various diseases, and especially some of the bad and obscure types of fevers prevalent in Bombay. The official reports submitted to the Municipal Corporation by its Health Officers and Executive Engineers from time to time, and the special reports by specially paid expert advisers like Messrs. Baldwin Latham, Santo Crimp, and Midgley Taylor, are in themselves more than a sufficient indictment against our faulty sewerage system and lend considerable weight to this popular belief.

It must be acknowledged that the water carriage system of sewerage, if it possesses all the conditions necessary for its proper working, is by far the best method of sewage removal. At the same time it must also be acknowledged that it is on the rapidity and efficiency with which the sewage matter is removed, that the health of a town having such a system, will largely depend. For the safe adoption of this system for a tropical city like Bombay therefore three things are very essential, viz.,

(a) A sufficient and constant water-supply for thorough flushing.
(b) Well laid water-tight sewers, with a proper gradient, sufficient ventilation, and carefully made house connections.
(c) A properly placed out-fall, with adequate pumping power.

"AGAINST COMMON SENSE".

All these absolutely necessary conditions are unfortunately not present in our present water carriage system. Besides, it is not possible to escape the admission that the way in which this system has been worked all these years, is against some of the most accepted principles of sanitary engineering and even against the ordinary rules of common sense. There is not enough water to be had for domestic purposes, much less for the thorough flushing of the water closets and the sewers. Even this scanty supply is irregular and intermittent. The majority of the old sewers and storm-water drains are flat-bottomed and worn out, allowing the sewage passed into them to stagnate and percolate through their cracked sides and leaky bottoms. They thus allow the sub-soil to be badly saturated with polluted matter, and also constantly contaminate a very large number of private house wells used for drinking purposes.

Some of these old sewers are badly laid, badly jointed, and with a bad gradient in many places. They are connected on the faulty principle of invert to invert. Some of them are not water-tight. Some again not of the size and gradient that would ensure even a bare flushing velocity for their highly putrefactive and dangerous contents.

Their "ventilation" is not satisfactory, and the appliances expressly adopted to ventilate them, instead of serving that purpose, often act as so into houses, and poisoning people in their own bed rooms.

Some of the "house connections" have also proved very "unsatisfactory," and, owing to choked pipes and loose joints, they have often afforded easy ingress to sewer gases into houses.

A large number of these "pipe sewers" are "choked," or "obstructed," time after time, according to the quarterly reports of the Drainage Engineer himself. They have often to be broken open before the obstruction can be removed. Again, many of these, as well as some of the larger sewers, are more or less constantly filled with silt, and surcharged in consequence. To obviate frequent choking of these drains and sewers, large cesspools or "catchpits" are constructed at various points in the heart of the town, to intercept solid sewage. This is not at all desirable, as it violates the first and foremost principle of the water carriage system in allowing the accumulation of rapidly decomposing sewage matter, for days and even weeks which ought to run out at once from the start to the outfall. The present pumping power at the Love Grove station being inadequate, there is naturally a more or less "chronic surcharging" in them more especially during morning and evening hours, when the consumption of water in the city is at its highest. This state of things (surcharging) was known for many years, even when Dr. Weir was the Health Officer. And yet this serious defect has not been remedied even until now. Every one of these statements can be proved from the official records of the Municipal Executive Officers themselves, and can be strongly corroborated by the personal observations of the

stant water supply for flushing purposes. Without this water supply, the compulsory enforcement of the water closets would be simply disastrous to the city unless some sort of an intermediate water closet, on the lines suggested by our present Health Officer, in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 20th December, 1906, is generally adopted if it is found to work satisfactorily. This scheme has been sanctioned by the Sewerage Committee of the Corporation to be tried provisionally, and experiments are being made by the Health Officer and Executive Engineer. But as far as we are aware, it has not given the satisfaction that was anticipated, although no definite report has as yet been finally submitted to the Committee.

INCOMPLETE DRAINAGE.

The system is also incomplete because large areas of houses and in fact whole districts to the north of the city have no drains or sewers built for them. It is somewhat strange to find that even such fashionable localities as the Khamballa and the Malabar Hills are only just beginning to be provided with a sectional sewerage system worked on the Shone system of Ejectors and by the Biological Process, with its affluent discharging into the sea opposite Mahalaxmi.

For the water-carriage system of sewerage to be successful in our city, it is necessary that all the districts should be drained and sewered as quickly as possible. The house connections and water closets should also be pushed with much greater rapidity than at present, so as to supply the much needed sufficiency of volume to the contents of the sewers to give the necessary pressure and velocity to the present almost snail-like and sluggish current flowing within them. For want of enough pressure and head, i. e., the height of the contents, as well as for want of enough pumping power at Love Grove, there is a constant silting and accumulation, and consequent surcharging in our sewers, and this gives rise to endless complaints from the people of Bombay. Until this increased rapidity and increased pumping power are attained, there is apparently no immediate remedy for such a state of things. It must be admitted that the Corporation are slowly progressing in this direction. It cannot also be denied that slowness and caution in the adoption of any new measures, of which we know nothing practically, is very desirable. But it must also be admitted that they are not pushing the necessary works fast enough, as the necessities of the case would seem to demand. In this connection the following remarks of a very able former Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Acworth, are worth quoting from his highly-interesting and authoritative "History of the Drainage and Sewarage of Bombay." He says: "It is no justifiable excuse for delay to make to citizens who are being poisoned in the air they breathe and the ground they live on by festering pools of sewage there are no means of carrying off, that it is difficult to decide between this or the other system. The Corporation exist, they are elected and appointed to decide such questions, and ought to be ready to move before they are forced to move, as forced they must be in the end. There is doubtless a good deal of money to be spent, but this cannot be avoided in any case." With our experience of the workings of our Municipality in the past, however, we are afraid the necessary works will drag along their slow length, perhaps for another decade or two yet. And in the meanwhile, notwithstanding that they pay the full Municipal rates and taxes for proper sewerage and conservancy, people have to suffer not only from a variety of intolerable nuisances, but from a serious and positive danger to their health and their lives. They have, therefore, the right to demand that something shall be done, in the meanwhile, to give them at least some measure of relief. And with that object, it is necessary to sufficiently strengthen the present number of halalkhores until such time as a constant supply of water for flushing purposes is obtainable, the house connections are completed, and the water closet system generally adopted. This, of course, will be a provisional measure only, and may be dispensed with at any moment. In this connection, the Health Officer very disappointedly says in his letter already alluded to: "It has been decided by the Corporation that no more pail depots be provided, but that 500 more halalkhores should be provided instead. Up to the present time this has not been done. The complaints of flushing gullies and the pouring of night-soil into gullies still continue to be made. The halalkhore's work is hard and repulsive, and it is only to be expected that he will shorten his trips, if not supervised at every turn, and that is impossible." It is not at all his fault that the complaints should continue. He has been very energetic in his advocacy of various reforms in our city's conservancy and has zealously put forward various measures and suggestions before the Corporation from time to time for their careful consideration. But various circumstances have combined to obstruct their adoption, for which he certainly cannot be blamed. Under the circumstances, he calculates that in all 5,48 halalkhores would be necessary to satisfactorily meet the sanitary requirements of the city. The present establishment of these men is about 2,300. About 3,000 more are therefore, still needed, and these extra men would cost about four and a quarter lakhs of rupees more every year to maintain them. For this and for various other considerations, æsthetic, administrative, and economical, he is naturally very strongly opposed to their continuance, and very rightly too. But as matters stand, there is for the time being no other alternative but to make a reasonable increase in their number. For the interests of the general health of the city are imperative, demand careful consideration, and must be met to a reasonable extent.

IMPERFECT AND INSANITARY.

The sewerage system, besides being incomplete, is also imperfect and insanitary. This we have already pointed out in detail. One of the causes of its being insanitary, and which requires careful consideration and correction, is the dangerous leakage of sewage matter from a large number of the city's drains and sewers. This leakage has been remedied, we believe, to a certain extent by a "Water-proofing" of all surfaces in contact with sewage, i.e., by an impervious coating of cement to the inside of these drains, as suggested by Mr. Santo Crimp. But this operation of water-proofing requires an early completion so as to make them practically water-tight, and prevent the present serious contamination of almost all the wells in the city.

A proper system of ventilation of the sewers adapted to our own wants, and on the lines of the most recent advances and experiences in it, should also be considered. Various systems of ventilation have been suggested during the last ten years. A Committee of the Corporation have had under their consideration, amongst other matters relating to sewers, Messrs. Shone and Ault's "twentieth century system of sewer ventilation," the Boyle system of ventilation, etc. But we are not aware that any definite line of action has yet been decided upon, much less actual construction of any work of the kind.

Two other most important and highly insanitary factors or defects seriously hampering our sewerage system still remain to be considered, viz., the surcharging of our sewers and the sewerage outfall.

With regard to the surcharging of sewers, the complaint regarding it, and the serious nuisance it creates, is a chronic one. It is due to the following chief causes:—

1. The misuse to which the sewers have been put during all these years, both by the people and by the Municipality themselves. The people have done so from a want of knowledge and appreciation of the most primary axioms of sanitation, and by their peculiar habits, handed down from generation to generation, of washing their household utensils with road detritus and ashes, and of throwing all waste or useless materials not wanted in the house into the drains, house gullies, privies, etc. But the Municipality have contributed to this nuisance very materially also, both directly and indirectly. "Indirectly," by not properly supervising the regular flushing of house drains, and the periodical and systematic cleaning of pipe sewers as well as the larger sewers in former years, and thus allowing the silt to accumulate and harden almost into a stony consistence in some of them, and also by not providing sufficient pumping power at the Love Grove outfall, long ago. "Directly," by allowing the night-soil to be thrown in mass daily at certain centres or pail depots in the city, and thus suddenly throwing a strain on the carrying capacity of the slow moving and sluggish current in the sewers at certain hours in the day, which they are quite incapable of meeting. This must lead to stagnation and surcharging in some of them, and the consequent emanation of most offensive smells from these surcharged sewers must spread and create an unbearable nuisance in their neighbourhood, if not, all over the city.

It was as far back as the year 1889, or about 20 years ago, that the then Health Officer, Dr. T. S. Weir, in a report to Mr. Latham, says very pithily and caustically, "It must be recollected that the new sewer is filled as no other system in the world is filled. There is discharging daily to Love Grove some 340 tons of night-soil in the sewers." It is probably nearer 600 tons now. "And why is this done? Because the harbour outfall, the ancient way of discharge, was closed by Government, and because the interests of the city have been sacrificed to the interests of the harbour. Both Walton (the then Executive Engineer) and I objected strongly to the discharge of night-soil in mass from the Carnac Bunder night-soil depots into the sewers." But all the good that their "strong objection" did, was what would be expected from a pair of good samaritans crying in an official wilderness, viz., to raise a vain haloo. It has been the fashion, whenever honest complaints of the intense nuisance created by this surcharging are made by the people (who are practically next door neighbours, so to say, of these foul smelling sewers), to sneeringly flaunt them back in their teeth. It is easy to say that they must quietly bear this nuisance, because it is unavoidable, or that they must thank themselves for it, because it is of their own creation. But the Municipal authorities conveniently forget that theirs is no inconsiderable share in contributing towards this nuisance as we have shewn above.

FOREIGN MATTERS IN THE SEWERS.

(2) But there is yet another factor largely responsible for this silting and surcharging. And that is the washing into the sewers, especially during the monsoon, from the old storm water drains connected with them, large quantities of road detritus and other foreign substances which are daily swept into them from the road sides of streets. Mr. Acworth's remarks on this subject are very opposite and suggestive. He says, in his History of Sewerage, "I am afraid, however, that until some method has been devised for intercepting the silt which so largely enters into Bombay sewage, there must be a heavy annual bill of repairs (of the Pumping Engines at Love Grove). It must be remembered that there are two main causes for it. One is the large use of sand and grit by the people for cleaning metal pots and pans. This, unless intercepted at the house, must enter the sewer, however complete the separation of sewers from storm-water drains. But the other, and I suspect the chief cause, is the contributions of road detritus and other extraneous matters which the sewers receive from the old drains with which they are everywhere connected during the dry weather, and very largely connected even during the rains. These old drains, besides conveying storm waters in addition to sewage, are open and unprotected at numberless points to receive, and do receive, every imaginable sweeping from the surfaces of the street. Though theoretically they are disconnected from the new sewers during the rains, yet in practice they remain connected with them as long as the capacity of the latter is adequate to receive their contents, it being deemed a less evil to let the new sewers carry what they were never intended for, than to let sewage be carried into the sea by the outfalls from the old drains while it can possibly be avoided. And thus all the old drains and all the channels for storm water from the new sewrage system, and this can only be accomplished when the latter is complete." It is scarcely possible to hope, however, they will be completed for another decade or two yet, if progress is to be made in the leisurely manner in which it has been made hitherto.

(3) The third and perhaps the most important cause of this surcharging is the want of sufficient pumping power at the Love Grove. Mr. Baldwin Latham, the sanitary expert, gave it as his opinion that "it would pay the Municipality to give the engines away, and purchase new engines and pumps of a more modern pattern." And new machinery has had to be sanctioned in the end, after years of weary waiting, in this very year of grace 1908. But it is still considered doubtful by many whether this has been a correct step, and in the right direction, and whether, instead of sanctioning this fresh expenditure to the extent of nearly a million rupees, the question of the final location of the outfall should not have been first settled, and the final indent for the fresh pumping machinery should not have been subordinated to and influenced by this decision. Our present Health Officer, for instance, seems to be of this opinion. In a recent letter to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the future expansion of Bombay, he says, "But would it not be wiser to pause and consider whether the outfall at Deonar is the proper one, before drawing up any scheme for the extension of the city, and before embarking on an outlay of Rs. 10,00,000 on new pumps which will not deal with the whole Island. The direction of the new sewers in the north of the Island is surely away from the centre of the city, rather than towards it." Mr. Baldwin Latham also urged in his report already mentioned that the question of the final outfall should be first decided. He says, "I strongly advise that at present nothing should be done towards making any further extensions of the sewers until the most important matter, the question of the outfall has been decided." Messrs. Taylor and Strachan, however, specially invited to advise the Corporation on the subject of this surcharging, have recommended certain measures, in which a new installation of four more pumping engines of the vertical pattern has been included.

EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS.

"(a) The erection of 4 vertical pumping engines specially designed for working at varying speeds and heights with a maximum discharge of about 60 million gallons a day.

(b) The construction of a detritus chamber with dredgers and screens.

(c) The construction of a special overflow weir and channel to the existing Worthington pumps.

(d) The construction of an additional high level discharge main from the Worthington pumps.

(e) The consideration of the construction of a low level outfall delivery, from the new machinery to existing point of discharge into the sea.

(f) The construction of an ejector chamber at the lower end of the Queen's Road sewer, to pump the sewage into the main outfall sewer at Kamatipura, Falkland Road Crossing.

(g) The reconstruction of the sewer from Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road Railway Crossing at a higher level.

(h) The reconstruction of the sewer from Town Hall to Carnac Road at a higher level, with the possible addition of an ejector station for the Fort district." They, as well as our Municipal Engineers agree in thinking that an adequate pumping power from a lower level than at present would prevent this surcharging of sewers in the future. Messrs. Taylor and Strachan condemn the existing Worthington Horizontal Pumps as their conversion into vertical pumps would be costly and difficult. They recommend an entirely new installation as mentioned above. Our Municipal Engineers, however, think it most desirable to make the best use of the existing pumps by their conversion into indirect acting vertical pumps. This in their opinion would be very much more economical and work well, and the saving in cost would be about Rs. 2,75,000. The Corporation have, however, as already stated following the advice of the experts finally sanctioned only a few months ago the purchase of an entirely new installation.

The Consulting Engineers have besides the above installation, made another important recommendation for the early consideration of the Corporation, viz., the provision of a law level outfall, so as to admit of the sewage being raised only to such height as is necessitated by the level of the sea at different hours of the day. The cost of this, as well as of the other works recommended by them is estimated at about Rs. 20 lakhs. The Municipal Engineers are strongly opposed to this heavy expenditure, and recommend another and a much cheaper scheme instead, which they say would cost only about 5 lakhs. Again, the Consulting Engineers believe that the provision of a free outfall at Love Grove and a sufficient pumping power would not only prevent surcharging, but also remove silt. The Municipal Engineers do not agree with this opinion in its entirety. They consider that the present pumping power is sufficient, if only the pumps were made efficient by certain suggested alterations in them. Yet they also consider a free outfall most necessary and desirable.

The Executive and the Special Drainage Engineer also differ amongst themselves in some important particulars. The question of the further works proposed by Mr. Taylor is therefore still pending final settlement. When that is coming, however, no one can prophecy.

MATTERS OF MANY SIDE ISSUES.

It must at once be freely admitted here, without any reservation, that it is very difficult for a body like the Corporation to decide such questions quickly, because they involve many side issues and present some very technical points for consideration difficult to grasp easily, and because like the proverbial doctors' opinions, all professional opinions, not barring the lawyers' and the Engineers,' differ very often and very much on these points. Also because, owing to this bewildering diversity of opinions, their discussion is greatly unreadied and retarded, and because there is the fear constantly present before their mind that any particular scheme, finally sanctioned and carried out, may not after all be the proper one suited to our local conditions and wants, and the expenditure may have been practically wasted. But after fully realising their difficulties and their responsibilities, we may be pardoned for saying that large and important problems of sanitation affecting the health of a large population cannot afford to wait for years and years and that they must be decided within a reasonable limit of time. The Corporation, no doubt, have been active and unceasing in their efforts to obtain all available information from time to time, in the shape of numerous reports from their own officers, as well as special reports from various consulting engineers. But no impartial observer can help saying that when received they have been "considered" and "reconsidered" very leisurely indeed, without in the end coming to any definite action in many instances. And in the menwhile the health of the city must suffer considerably, because, in order to avoid unnecessary extra expenditure, no practical means of temporary but immediate relief have been adopted, in the very distant hope that the larger works recommended by the Engineers, the Health Officer, and the expert advisers would soon be sanctioned and completed. But as we have pointed out already it has been a weary waiting in many instances and the relief which has at last come, has been almost always very long in coming to a long suffering people.

THE SEWERAGE OUTFALL.

Sewerage Outfall.—Coming to the question of the city's Sewerage Outfall, a great deal of acrimonious discussion has centred round this vexed subject. Opinions have differed a great deal, according as they have been inspired by official influence and direction or given by impartial experts specially invited to an independent consideration of its present location. Except Sir Robert Rawlinson and Major Tulloch, almost all expert opinions agree in thinking that the location of the outfall to the west of the Island, in its present position at Love Grove and Worli was a grave mistake. But even Sir Robert Rawlinson and Major Tulloch were strongly "opposed to a marine outfall" on the west. They recommended an outfall of the sewers in the direction of the natural fall of the Island which was towards the north and north-west, so as to avoid a marine outfall, which was not permissible in any other direction without creating serious nuisance. Hence it was that Major Tulloch was forced to recommend it in this the only direction left to him (as pointed out in his report on "A Project for the Drainage in Bombay"), for these two very good reasons, viz. (1), that the natural slope of the island was towards the north and west and (2), that a discharge on the east or south would be likely to foul the harbour and create the same nuisances which are now complained of on the south and east of the city. his location of the outfall to the north-west of the island however, is now a Settled Fact which it is too late to disturb for various considerations. All that can now be done is to minimise the evil as much as possible— to improve existing conditions whereby the nuisances arising out of it might be effectively neutralised. With that idea various schemes have been reported on and considered by the Corporation, from time to time. Major Tulloch proposed that the main sewer should be continued from Love Grove to a point near Sion, the sewage to be then lifted by pumping machinery into an open high level sewer running to the north-west of Bombay, where it was to be applied to the land and the effluent run off into the creek north of Trombay. Besides this, there were to be four principal branch sewers in different parts of the city. With regard to this scheme of Major Tulloch's, Mr. Acworth in his History of Sewerage of Bombay says, "It was reasonable to suppose in 1872, that Love Grove outfall had been finally condemned." With regard to a Colaba outfall, Government had written that they could never consent to receive the sewage in the immediate foreshore of the new Military Cantonment at Colaba and the proposed outfall is therefore inadmissible. Major Tulloch then ended by saying, "What are we to do? The western coast is closed to us. In the west, south, and east, we cannot place an outfall. There is only one point of the compass left to us that is the north, and that is the direction in which this project contemplates that the sewage shall be taken." Messrs. Santo Crimp, Midgley Taylor, and Baldwin Latham, however, very strongly supported the south or Colaba outfall as the Prongs. The last named expert does not believe that there is any overwhelming objection to its construction even now, except that its enormous cost would be prohibitive. And this last is certainly an item to be reckoned with in the Municipal administration of the city. Others advocate the removal of the sewage outfall to Deonar, and by using the sectional Shone System and the existing pumps at Love Grove, to lift the sewage at different places in the unsewered districts in the north, at a lesser height into a main sewer, and then to treat it biologically in septic tanks and filter beds, and utilise the effluent on a reclaimed land by growing crops and discharging it into the sea north of Trombay. This proposal is almost analogous to Major Tulloch's, except that itutilises the biological process for its disposal instead of applying it in bulk direct to the land as proposed by him, because when he reported on the subject 25 years ago septic tank methods were not known. Our present Health Officer favours such a scheme in a letter dated the 4th February 1908 to the Commissioner on the subject of the future development of Bombay from which we have already quoted the above. He does not approve of the present Love Grove outfall in the centre of the island and says "The direction of the new sewers in the north of the island is surely away from the centre of the city rather than towards it. The artificial height to which the sewage has to be forced by the Shone System and afterwards to gravitate to a well before it can be lifted into the sea, is surely not sound engineering."

THE OUTFALL FURTHER NORTH.

Mr. Santo Crimp has advised, in a special report to the Corporation, "A scheme for the extension of the outfall sewer from the point of junction with the cast-iron pipes by means of a 6'-6" circular brick sewer to Worli Point, and to discharge there all the sewage of the city on the ebbing tide, and to discharge as now, at the Love Grove outfall, on the flowing tide only." This discharge of sewage further north and far out into the sea towards Worli would take place at a much greater depth below low water spring tides than at present. This would, in the opinion of the expert, almost, if not quite, obviate the awful nuisance on the whole western foreshore, which latter could then be safely utilised for residential purposes.

Under this conflict of opinions it would be difficult to say what would be the best scheme for the location of our sewage outfall. But the Corporation have apparently pinned their faith to the recommendations of Messrs. Midgley Taylor and Santo Crimp, and begun work on the lines suggested by them, and we can only hope they would be soon completed, and would realise expectations, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We will now briefly discuss some of the principal defects in the removal and disposal of our town refuse, and the chief measures by which they can to a certain extent be remedied. To facilitate discussion our local conservancy service may be best divided into—

1. Sewage removal, i. e. removal of all liquid and semi-solid excrementitious and polluted sewage and sullage matter, capable of being removed by drains and sewers.

2. The collection and removal of household and garden refuse, and refuse" from horse and bullock stables and cowsheds, etc.

3. The removal of nightsoil by the basket or the halalkhore system.

To the first, besides its legitimate obligations of removing human excrement, sullage water, and washings from nahanies, privies, and bathrooms, other materials quite foreign to it are added, such as refuse and food remnants of cook rooms, sand and ashes, pieces of vegetable matter, rags, small stones, and tinpots, and even dung from milch stables. This portion of the subject we have already discussed.

Coming to Nos. 2 and 3, it is our honest belief, which is an echo only of the strong conviction of most of the permanent residents of this city that the conservancy of the city has been carried on for a long number of years past, and with all due apologies to the Municipal Corporation and to our present energetic Health Officer, even now, with an inadequate minor staff and insufficient appliances, and that our conservancy service is not what it should be. This is a matter not only of everyday experience and observation of those interested in the public sanitation of the city, but can also be readily proved from some of the very reports of the Health Officers of the city, past and present. More than 500 sites for dust-bin stands exist in various parts of the city, on some of which there are placed even 2 or 3 carts. And yet the number is found insufficient to meet the ever increasing requirements of the city. It is a matter of common observation, that on many of these stands the carts remain not only loaded to the brim, but actually overflowing all round with heaps of stinking garbage, road refuse and stable litter, in close vicinity of dwellinghouses for hours together. In a recent article in the "Times of India," ironically headed "Bombay the Beautiful," all that we have said above has not only been endorsed, but graphically demonstrated in a vivid photographic picture, of a group of 3 such carts located next the precincts of our Alma Mater, i.e., in the close vicinity of the University Gardens, which has been reproduced in a recent number of that journal. It is, however, not a little amusing to observe the magic effect of this promiscuous publication. For within a fortnight or so of this telling illustration of our Municipal sanitation, in the shape of this bygienic authology, all the 3 carts had somehow suddenly disappeared in space never more to return.

INSUFFICIENT CARTS SUPPLY.

Besides these dust-bin carts, the number of scavenging, drain cesspool, and nightsoil carts, is also found insufficient. According to a very useful and suggestive report on the Conservancy system of the city, submitted by the present Health Officer, in December 1902, the city's conservancy alone, excluding markets, hospitals, &c., cost something like 17 lakhs and thirty-five thousand rupees of which about 7 lakhs and seventy-nine thousand rupees were recoverd from the Halalkhore tax. And yet in spite of this very large expenditure, even the present energetic Health Officer has had to confess in the report already alluded to, that to say that the system is satisfactory is very misleading but that with the material to work with, and the method employed, no one will deny that the city is well swept. Although the number of carts and persons employed is so enormous, the removal of refuse and scavenging is not carried out with that regard to efficiency, rapidity, or economy which should obtain in a properly organised system of a large city." Further on he remarks, "the question asked by the Corporation is, Is the number of carts, etc., sufficient and if not, how many more are required? The answer given by the Divisional Health Officers, who are completely in touch with the Conservancy system of the city, is 'No.' The material at their disposal for completely removing all the refuse, etc. is not sufficient, and for the following reasons."

After enumerating these, he remarks, "If the method of removing the refuse and nightsoil, etc., is to remain the same, I fully endorse their opinion; but I do not consider the system satisfactory, and would advise the Corporation to immediately consider the advisability of improving it. True indeed! We all also fully endorse this authoritative opinion. But a somewhat queer and rather uncomfortable fact comes out of it rather unexpectedly. It is now more than seven years since this opinion was given, and yet, strange to say, beyond the talking stage, the old order of things has not changed one whit, and the uncouth old system continues exactly as it was then. Should we not then, in the meanwhile, have done something in these one long years to mitigate the evil and the danger of the old system, until the latter had ultimately yielded place to a better one? And yet the figures supplied to us from time to time shew, that scarcely any appreciable increase in men or material has been attempted. In the year of the report, 1901, the number of scavenging carts, bullocks, and persons employed were 1 833, 2,493, and 7,290, respectively. Notwithstanding the very large increase in the population since then, these numbers have not materially changed. In a letter of the Municipal Commissioner dated 14th April 1908, regarding the permanent re-organization of the minor staff of the Health Department the number of carts are given at 1,883, the same as in 1901, of bullocks at 3,126 or 633 more, and of the minor staff at 7,494, or only 190 more than in 1901. These numbers are practically about the same as in 1901, with only very trifling additions, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population since then. If, then, the Health Officer in his report of 1901 has had to confess and endorse, that "the removal of refuse and scavenging is not carried out with efficiency, rapidity and economy because the material at their disposal for completely removing it is not sufficient," then the material at their disposal being about the same, it surely cannot be considered efficient at the present day, in view of an increase of over the population of 1901 by more than 2 lacs of people. And the city must necessarily suffer in consequence, for want of sufficient men and materials, in its general health and sanitation.

Coming to the barbarous and most filthy system of removal of the nightsoil by the "halalkhores," i.e., by nightsoil removers by means of the basket, it is a matter of common knowledge, that the present number of these nightsoil removers is not adequate to cope with the efficient and expedicious removal of the very large quantities of nightsoil of the different districts to their respective depots. It has been shown to be a physical impossibility to expect them to honestly carry out their work on account of the great distances to travel and the limited time in which to do it. Hence it is but natural many of these men should lighten their work considerably by quietly emptying their loads of filth into the nearest drains. The effect on the health of the people by this wholesale and abominable pollution of the soil on which they live and breathe, may be easily imagined. The dangerous part which such an imperfect system of conservancy and nightsoil removal plays needs no further criticism.

In fairness to the present Executive Health Officer and his staff, it must be freely and frankly admitted that the city has improved materially, as regards better efficiency in its general conservancy, which of course means greater cleanliness than in former years. In Justice to the Health Department it must also be admitted that the city's uncleanliness depends in a large measure on certain peculiar insanitary and dirty habits and customs of the poorer classes. Besides these, there are various other factors contributing to this insanitary state of things for which the Health Department can by no means be held responsible as these have been, and are still, beyond their control. It is true that continued efforts have been made to remove those nuisances and evils as much as possible. But in spite of them, even the Health Officer himself cannot deny, that the city as it stands at the present day, is certainly not what it could and should be, that there is a great deal of truth in the complaints made, and that there is considerable room for improvement in various districts.

Coming now to a consideration of the measures for improvement in our present obsolete methods conservancy, it will be at once apparent that the expeditious collection and removal of city's refuse, and the proper disposal of the nightsoil, constitute another most important and urgent factor in the general sanitation of the city, and that it presents some special features which require careful consideration and early improvement.

(To be continued).

ROYAL COMMISSION IN A TANGLE.

Mr. W. Scott Moncrieff in "Some Recent Aspects of the Sewage Problem" dealt among other points with the report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. "My own view of the Commission may best be explained by supposing that the problems involved in the production of vinegar, the discovery of the causes of anthrax and rabies and the diseases of vines and silkworms, together with their remedies, had all remained more or less in the hands of empirics, aided by ordinary practitioners, and that a Commission had been appointed to report upon lines similar to those set forth in the reference to the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, as to the best methods of dealing with the difficulties involved in the solution of these obscure and complicated problems unaided by the genius of Pasteur. The amount of printed matter produced by such a commission might have been enormous, especially if they had included the evidence of everyone who professed to know something of the subjects involved in the inquiry, but it is not difficult to realize what a miserable failure the output of such an investigation would have been when compared with the achievements of the one man who published little but did all. In the light of these observations it is no great disparagement to the Sewage Commission to say that their work has been in many respects disappointing, for the simple reason that there has been no one with a genius comparable to that of Pasteur to help the Commission to anything better than a vast collection of undigested and uncorrelated facts. Seeing that no member of the original commission had made any special study of the subject previous to the appointment it is not surprising that they should soon have found themselves involved in an inextricable tangle of conflicting evidence from which it was impossible for them to escape without the aid of the same gifts that enabled Pasteur not only to discover his clues, but to follow them with unerring steps to a final solution of each and all of the problems referred to. Having failed in their methods they have failed all along the line, and I do not speak so strongly from any desire to undervalue the work that the Royal Commission has accomplished, but because I am afraid that their report will be an incentive to many persons to get out schemes, involving the expenditure of much money, upon a very slender foundation, and, whatever the results may be, that it will always be easy to point to some portions of the Report as a justification for what they have done.

PROGRESS OF THE BACTERIAL METHOD.

Mr. D. H. Maxwell (Tunbridge Wells) in a paper on Sewage Disposal remarked.

The great bulk of scientific thought during the past 20 years, as applied to the disposal of sewage, has been directed almost wholly to the development of bacterial methods of purification and, though there is doubtless very much yet to be learnt, the settled principles of the process are now beginning to take definite shape. This is especially the case in England where, probably owing to the comparative smallness of its natural water-courses receiving sewage effluents and the density of its population, the question peristently forces itself upon public attention. During the past decade the map of this country has become well spotted over with works for bacterial purification, in which is gradually being worked out the most advantageous conditions under which the methods of Nature can be most economically applied to the service of town dwelling man. On the continent of Europe progress has been much slower than in England, and the system has not as yet seriously taken root.

Experience shows there are many factors affecting the successful purification of sewage by bacteriological means in different countries, and in this connection, the writer desires to emphasize the importance of preliminary experimental work in the immediate locality to be dealt with, preparatory to laying down any extensive or costly permanent works. In England, much original work of this description has been carried out at Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Huddersfield, Salford, Hanley, London, and many other towns, and by this means present day practice has gradually been largely built up.

ANALOGY WITH LAND TREATMENT.

In considering modern methods of sewage disposal it is important to remember that the underlying principles involved in treatment by what is now understood as the "bacterial process" are analogous to those which, by about the "purification on land," and the practical application of recent advances in bacteriological knowledge has given a new and increasing interest to scientific purification by this latter, and formerly much misunderstood, method. Failures in land treatment have arisen mostly through a disregard of the biological principles involved and lack of attention to the capacity of the land as compared with the quantity of sewage placed thereon It is now a matter of history in England, that an undue regard for the monetary aspect of sewage farming in many instances has led to the concentration of excessive quantities of sewage upon limited areas of land in order that profit earning crops may be the more extensively grown. It is, of course, to be understood that suitable and legitimate cropping is an aid to purification and especially to the recovery or cleansing of land which has become "sewage sick" through overwork.

Though the principle of "land treatment" is perfectly efficient and sound, the sewageable area must, of course, be increased in proportion to the increase in population served by the farm in the same way that any other works require to be extended and adjusted from time to time to meet the increasing amount of work demanded of them. But, owing to the large and ever-increasing area of land required, it becomes impossible to deal with the sewage of large populated centres by land treatment alone, hence, the highly concentrated form of the biological method upon the modern bacteria bed, occupying but a mere fraction of the ground space, becomes imperative in all such cases. The present status of the sewage disposal problem in England has evolved through certain definite stages which may be briefly referred to in the following chronological order: 1st, the "septic tank"; 2nd, the "contact bed"; 3rd, the percolating bed or trickling filter with which is associated numerous forms of sewage distributors, and, finally, various means of removal of fine suspended matter from the effluents.

Finally dealing with the disposal of town refuse. Mr. Maxwell expressed the opinion: Generally speaking, where there is refuse which must be disposed of and works to which some form of motive power must be supplied, experience has shewn that the modern refuse destructor is of a certain real commercial value as a power producer, and that, where suitable conditions exist, the outlay involved in its application to that duty is generally justified by the results obtainable, not forgetting at the same time, its useful sanitary function as a means of refuse disposal.

In the absence of Mr. Maxwell ten paper was read by Dr. Sorab Nariman, Secretary of the Fourth Section, and a discussion followed, in which many delegates took part and various methods were suggested for the removal of town refuse.

It was said by the Madras Sanitary Commissioner that the best mode of removing the refuse was to take it to the lowland and incidently reclaim the waste lands. Carrying it by barges to be thrown into the sea, as mentioned by Dr. D. M. Cama, he said, would not be an efficient method.

Dr. Rudolf, agreeing with the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, added that it would be found a very difficult task to carry the town refuse by barges into the sea during the Monsoons.

Dr. Sukhia also agreed with the previous speakers, remarking that the Civic Fathers had done all they could in this matter and had come to the decision to reclaim the waste lands.

REFUSE IN HILL STATIONS.

"It is surprising," remarked Lieut-Colonel W. Beevor, opening his paper on this subject, "how many people seem to think sewage and general refuse to be effectually disposed of by some common plan, Nowhere is the fallacy of this conclusion more plainly illustrated than in Hill Stations there could be no gainsaying the fact that the bacterial system of destruction was the proper one but local conditions of water-supply did not always admit of it. He unhesitatingly condemned the trench system for hill stations and had come to the conclusion that failing the bacterial method none could be trusted but those which employed fire to ensure complete incineration."

Other papers in this Section were "The Effects of Discharge of Septic Tank sludge in a Tidal Estuary" by Mr. G. J. Fowler and "The Primary Treatment of Sewage" by Mr. W. F. Debdin.

In the fifth Section papers on surgical questions and operations were read by Major P. C. Garbett, Major Ashton Street, Major Vivian Bosse Bennett, Capt. T. S. Novis, Major Henry Smith and Capt. A. Chalmers.

VISITS TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

For to-day it has been arranged that delegates may be set several interesting institutions in the neighbourhood.

Those who like to be present and watch the experiments of disinfection by heat and working of the Clayton apparatus maydo so by applying to Lt.-Col. Crimmain.

For those intending to visit and inspect the Bandora Slaughter House and the Leper Assylum at Matunga arrangements have been made to receive the Delegates at the Bandora and Dadar Railway stations respectively. For Bandora the Delegates can start by the train leaving Churchgate Station at 5-40 or 5-44 this afternoon. And for those intending to go to Matunga to inspect the Leper Asylum, arrangements have been made to convey Delegates from the Dadar Station, the train leaving Churchgate Station at 9 20 this morning.

Delegates are also requested to apply to the Health Department if they wish to pay a visit to the Parel Laboratory, Vaccine Depots, the Municipal Dispensaries and other Public Health institutions.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN is again indisposed and was unable to attend court yesterday.

THE death is reported at Calcutta of Colonel Allen Mears, lately of the East Indian Railway.

A COMMITTEE of the Government Secretaries meets in Calcutta next week to consider the report of the Clerks Salaries Committee, after which orders will issue.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

President of the Medical Congress.

THE President and members of the Bombay Medical Union last evening gave an afternoon party in honour of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, the President of the Bombay Medical Congress, in the Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, where in addition to a very large number of medical gentlemen, several leading citizens of Bombay taking an interest in the Medical Congress were present. Among those who attended the function were: The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Dr. R. Scott, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. Jehangir D. Karaka, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. Amrudin Tayebji, Dr. Rane, Dr. Turner, Surgeon General Benson, and nearly the whole of the members of the local Medical profession, and a number of the Delegates of the Bombay Medical Congress.

His Excellency the Governor attended by Mr Watson, his Private Secretary, arrived at 6-30 p. m. and was received by Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, President, and Dr. Shroff and Dr. Bardi, Secretaries of the Union, supported by the members of the Managing Committee.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sir George Clarke having taken his seat Sir Bhalchandra Krishna delivered the following address:

Your Excellency, Brother-delegates, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Bombay Medical Union permit me to offer to Your Excellency, Your Honourable Colleagues the distinguished guests and Delegates of the Medical Congress, a most hearty welcome. The Union considers it a great honour as well as a high privilege to have the opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency and the distinguished savants and men of science gathered here this evening. With your permission let me briefly narrate on this occasion the history and object of the Bombay Medical Union. This body was founded about 24 years ago. Its main object has been to unite the Indian Medical profession of Bombay into a harmonious whole. Efforts have been made from time to time by the Union to create and strengthen a bond of union amongst the different members, so aptly represented by the crest on the top of the invitation cards to enlighten and cultivate medical opinion by means of lectures, discussions, and social gatherings, to watch and protect the interests of the profession, to represent their hopes and aspirations and to seek redress of their grievances. In the early nineties, during the administration of Lord Reay, the Union succeeded, in a remarkable measure in obtaining recognition as the mouthpiece of the profession in Bombay. It exerted its energies in obtaining two reforms. In regard to the appointment to the Professorships at the Grant College the Union succeeded in obtaining from the Government the enunciation of a sound principle, that such Professorships should be conferred with reference to special qualifications and that the men so selected should be kept and promoted in the same place so as to secure a continuity of efficient teaching. For members of the Indian Medical profession the Union secured opportunities of acquiring experience and making research by opening out to them certain honorary posts of Physicians and Surgeons at the J. J. Hospital. The special needs of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have been the subject of several representations to Government and the Union is glad to acknowledge that its efforts have not been altogether fruitless. There have been some important improvements in the status and emoluments of both classes. Town much remains yet to be done. It will be the duty of the Union to make further representations to Government on the position and prospects of the Subordinate Medical Service. The Union may well claim to have an honorable record in the past. Such distinguished Medical men of Bombay as the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Dossabhoy Bejonji and Dr. Lisboa, Dr Sakharam Arjun and Dr. Bahadurji have been its Presidents. It has striven to be useful in various ways and it will continue to do useful service provided the profession accords to it its uniform encouragement and support. To Your Excellency the thank of the Union are in a special sense due, for as is well-known the idea of holding this Congress originated with Your Excellency. It was the kindly interest displayed by Your Excellency and the distinguished prestige the movement received by its Association with Your Excellency's name that enabled it to achieve the signal success which we have witnessed within the last few days in Bombay. Your Excellency from the outset showed conspicuous regard for the Bombay Medical Union by inviting its representatives to work on the Committee of the Congress. The organization of such a body as the Medical Congress signifies no small amount of intellectual and physical labour as well as loss of time and money. The chief brunt of this work has fallen upon Lieut.-Colonel Jennings and to him the best thanks of the Medical profession are due for having brought his undertaking to so successful an issue. Your Excellency's interest in the organization has been from the outset warm and personal and the inaugural address Your Excellency delivered

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 23, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 24, 1909.]

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	83 15/16		1/16
3 do.	Reutes	97 1/8	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	97 1/8		1/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	62 1/4		
*Bar Silver in London ...		23 5/16	un	chgd
do.	do. 2 months' hance	23 5/16	un	chgd
do.	in New York ..	50 5/8		1/8
Exchange	on London at Paris ...	25·19 1/2	1/2	
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·51	1/4	
do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	un	chgd
Discount	Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan.
do	Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/2	1/8	
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	1/8	
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	2 5/8	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £500,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	...Easier.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 ,,
Imports	31,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·07 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·99	4·99	5·00	5·02	5·03
+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	+01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·01	4·93	4·91	4·91	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	43,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	25,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	14,000 ,,
Do to Continent	22,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—8·85—15	
Futures—Month of Mar. 8·30—15	Declined owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. May 9·25—15	

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 38 7-8—May-June London—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rezario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 38—Feb.-March—Sellers—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 38—Feb.-March—Sellers—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 38—Mar.-April—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—30 1-4—Feb.-March—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3 4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39 Mar.-April.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-16+1-16.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 2 3/4d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£63
Yellow Metal	5 15/10d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
5 Packages Sov...	Rs. 390	Mahomerah.	
Rupees.....	10,110		
47 Packages Sov.	2,392	Basreh ...	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins...	3,679		
Rupees.....	1,22,723		
1 Parcel Silver...	90	London.....	Yokohama Bank.
1 Parcel Silver...	12		
1 Bag Rupees ...	4,000	Mhowa.....	N. Nathoobhai & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan,
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has not been much doing in the market and being council bill day the banks as usual close early. All Banks are offering to sell wire at 1s. 3 7-8d. for ready and forward delivery but there is not much enquiry; nor for demand bank bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. Credits are generally quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 93 7-8 for cash and the settlement and closes unchanged and steady. There is nothing much doing in the bazaar but the money market is easier and a slight improvement in rates may be expected. The Calcutta market is steady at 93 7-8.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 93-14
1st Settlement	... ...	,, 93-14

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed steady at 23 5-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months, with the New York quotation also steady at 50 5-8. Locally the market has been firmer. The ready rate opened at 62 9-16 ex-duty and on moderate buying has advanced to 63 9-16. Forward quotations close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	14	0

COTTON

Market Report :—

In spite of the sharp decline in New York, prices here opened steady at slightly below yesterday closing rates, and have continued unchanged throughout the day. There was a small business in the bazaar in Bengals and Broach, but other descriptions were not in demand.

Ready cotton has been quiet but steady, and the off take at Colaba was moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	230	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	224 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Mattia	191	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	186	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	191	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ,, ...	195	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	186 1-2	,,
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	226-7	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	40,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
4 65 —54	4 95 —04	4 98 —04	4 98 —04
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·99 —04	4·99 —04	4·94 —04	4·93 —04	4·87 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are slightly easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 6	0 B. T.
April-May	,, 7 11	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues weak with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 7	0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	,, 7 6	3 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	,, 7 7	6 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little business passing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	45 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	51 0 0
,, Hinganghat ...	,,	53 0 0
Black Kutni	,,	39 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 29	8 0
March-April	Rs. 5	15 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	Rs. 9	13 0 R. T.

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	7 4 0	R. T.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	39 0 0

one—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi April-May ..... Rs 5 11 6 R. T.
,, Pessi 85 per cent Apl-May .. ,, 5 15 0 ,,
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,447 1-2
India	72 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-2

Mills :—

David	435
Manockji Petit	3,110
Standard	1,285
Currimbhai Mills	1,645

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	336 1/4 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,122 1/2
Shivraipur Mining Syndicate Co. Shares	16 1-2
Tata Steel Co. Ld., lots of 10 Ord. and 1 Dfd.	11 1-4 dls.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	20,457 bales.
Wheat	1,848 cwts.
Linseed	5,230 ,,
Rapeseed	6,141 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,527 ,,
Poppyseed...	1,876 ,,
Groundnuts	3,208 ,,
Castorseed...	3,843 ,,
Rice	9,088 ,,
Myrabollams	2,110 ,,
Cottonseed	6,893 ,,
Mowraseed...	Nil
Gram	1,029 ,,
Joowar	3,869 ,,
Maize	nil.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 24.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 24th February :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	....	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dec ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N Anantapur			£0 5 0	£0 7 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 0	£1 4 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 15 3	£0 14 3
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 4½	£1 1 1½
Burma Ruby Mi...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 3 9	£ Nil
Sangfi Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 9

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

There is still no sign of recovery in the Coal Share Market. Auctions took place to-day as follows :—Bhalgora, 15 5-8; Basantee, Oakdun, 2 3-8; British Indian, 4 13-16; Sendra, 11 7-8. Other transactions were :—Baraboni, 16 6-8; Bengal Giredih, 20 1-4; Gopalichuck, 9 3-4; Jumoni, 9 1-8; Koolastore 2 1-4; Raneegunge, 20; Bank of Bengal, 14·90; Aliance Jute (preference) 95 1-2; and exchange on demand 1s. 3 1-16d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,447½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	x.d. 72½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 14 ,,	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	564
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 ,,	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Eking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	4½ p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615 Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.....	1,000	1,000	85	1,832½
China	500	500	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	700	700	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500	50	1,152½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	500	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	425
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	190½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	325
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	255
Finlay Mills	250	250		252½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Bajao	1,000	1,000	divid35	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackuwji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,110
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	20½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phœnix	100	100	5	102½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	880
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,062½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	165
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,285
Sun	250	250	25	205
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,348
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Fazulbhai Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	260
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	176
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hincoll	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12½	125	nil	50
Mannur Manufg	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	350
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	...	303
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld..	100	20	4	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	33
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	435
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5.	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	xd 338½ 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	15	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	9 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	520
Shivraipur Syndicate	A. 10 J. 20	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	18½ 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 £ 15 D. 30 P.150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2½in	11½ dis. £0½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 298
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treasher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	6374

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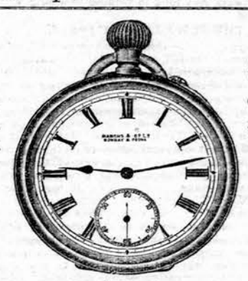

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Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
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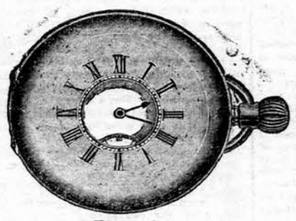

½ Hunting Case.

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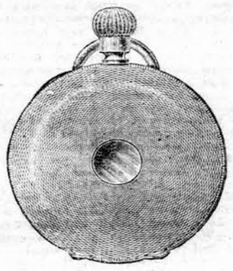

Hunting Case.

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White Wear Throughout.

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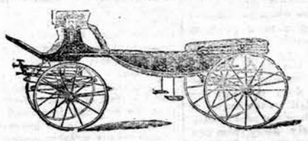

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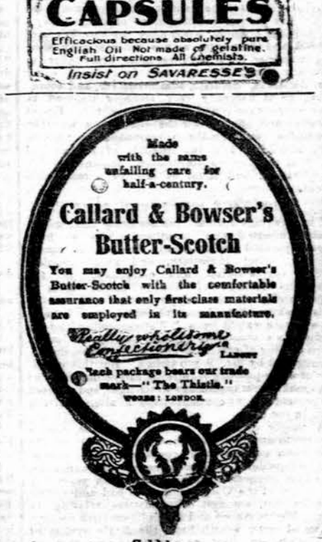

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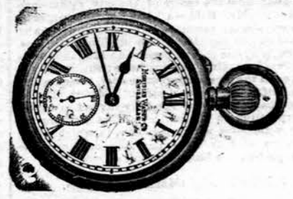

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LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 20

THAT very interesting annual function, the distribution of prizes and feast in honour of the Founder, Major-General Claude Martin, was held at La Martiniere College yesterday afternoon, under the Presidentship of Mr. Chamier, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, one of the Governors.

Notwithstanding counter attractions in Cantonments the spacious hall of the College was filled to overflowing with visitors; and several of them had to be accommodated with seats in the doorways. The proceedings opened with a madrigal, rendered with very great expression by a combined choir of boys and girls, and this was followed after an interval of five minutes by a glee which was equally well rendered. The songs were received with loud applause which must have been very gratifying to those who had the training of the combined choir. The accompaniments on the piano were played by one of the boys. The Principal then read his report. It seemed with eloquence and was listened to with rapt attention and on its coming to an end with very apt quotation from Philip James Bailey's "Festus" the applause was almost deafening. All present felt that the retiring Principal himself had fulfilled the truth of the poet's lines. The prizes were then given to the fortunate recipients of them by Mrs. Chamier, whom we are all glad to see amongst us again, in her usual gracious manner. The President then made the very excellent speech which is given in full below, cheers for the President Mr. Chamier, Mrs. Chamier, and the Principal followed. "God save the King" terminated the proceedings. The boys and girls then adjourned to the College lawns to enjoy and do fully justice to the splendid feast provided for them by the forethought and bounty of the Founder.

Mr. Sykes said:—Mr. Chamier, Ladies and Gentlemen, It has been the custom on these Martiniere Prize Days for the Principal to read a short report both for the Girls' School and for the Boys' School. I am no longer the Honorary Secretary of the Girls' School, but the Lady Superintendent has sent up to me the report; and the girls are here as usual, I am glad to say to receive their prizes. I have laid before you, Sir, the full text of reports of the Lady Superintendent and of the Inspector of Schools which, omitting details, may be summarised as follows:—On the Inspector's visit on the 5th and 6th instant, the enrolment was somewhat higher than it was at the date of last inspection in February 1908, and it was expected to reach 80 at least, or 25 per cent. above the figures of a year ago at no very distant date. This increase is gratifying and would seem to shew that the School is definitely on the up-grade and likely soon to reach an assured position. Indeed its present position may be considered more or less assured. At the same time, says the Inspector, it may not be amiss to point out that there are several directions in which expansion would be not merely desirable but necessary, and one of the more important directions is indicated in the recommendation of the Inspector that in the Infant Class and in Standards I and II boys should be admitted and that arrangements should be made for boarding them as parents would naturally select a school for their girls to which they could also send their little brothers. There is all the more force in this recommendation as very little boys are not admitted into the Boys' Martiniere, in which, according to a Resolution of the Governors, passed some ten years ago, there are none of the standards named above; that is to say, no Infants and no Standards I and II in the Boys' Martiniere, which is adapted for bigger boys rather then for very little ones. Regarding the recent High School Examination and the results for the Girls' School, the Inspector writes:—"Of the four candidates in the last High School Examination only one passed, a result which seems to fall a good deal below the usual standard of the School; but an examination of the details shews that except in the one subject of arithmetic (compulsory) in which three of them failed to qualify, all four did well, each of them passing in practically every one of the other eight subjects taken." The Lady Superintendent writes that she is most grateful to the teachers, who have been most painstaking in all their duties, for their hearty co-operation to promote the welfare of the Girls and School; and also to Colonel Anderson, the Civil Surgeon, who has always been most attentive. Though during the year there has been much fever and illness in the Station, the School has been exceptionally free. Miss Williams reports that the Inspector spoke favourably of the tone, order, and discipline of the School and expressed himself pleased with the healthy and cheerful appearance of the girls: and says that the increase of the scholars is in itself sufficient proof of the growth of the School and of the public confidence which it enjoys. And now coming to the Boys' School, I will take up the threads from the Lady Superintendent and on behalf of myself and the boys, thank the staff; Colonel Anderson, the Chief Medical Officer of the School, to whom we are all under deep obligation; it is literal truth to say that he has come at all hours of the day and night whenever required, and that his cheery presence, to begin with, makes us all feel better; and I should like to mention also the Resident Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Peters and Mrs. Peters, who has always been at her post and has been most sympathetic and kind to all the patients under her care. The other members of the establishment, Mr. and Mrs. Towning and Mr. and Mrs. Eccleston, have done equally well and as regards the Teaching Staff, from Mr. Read, the Headmaster, down to the youngest pupil teacher, I am sure they will pardon my saying that they have exerted themselves in the best interests of the School, to carry out the primary design for which it exists:—"That of qualifying every boy to obtain an honest livelihood on leaving the Institution." As you are aware, Sir, ten boys passed into Roorkee from this School at the last examination. Scholarships were awarded to four of them by the Martiniere Governors. These scholarships one of 50 rupees a month tenable for three years; two of 40 rupees each tenable for three years and one of 20 rupees a month are of course by far the most valuable of the prizes announced to-day. Three of these boys also obtained scholarships from the Government, at the last examination, of the value of 25 rupees a month. The number of Martiniere boys at present in the Roorkee College is 19; of whom 7 are in receipt of scholarships from the Martiniere; and about the same number, I understand, from the Government. I think, Sir, that on this occasion a brief review of the connection of the Lucknow Martiniere with the Thomason College at Roorkee will not be out of place. No less than 327 Martiniere boys have passed into Roorkee; 181 of them in the Higher or Engineer Department; and 146 into the Upper Subordinate (Civil English) Department. Amongst them they have taken the highest place 29 times; the Council of India Prize of a thousand rupees 9 times: and twenty-two of them have each taken one or two gold medals. In the last three years for instance 1906, 1907, and 1908, the Gold Medal for the "Best Engineering Design" has been taken by three Martiniere boys, Ricketts, Jones, and Willis. And it must be remembered, Sir, that this is only one of the avenues to employment for Martiniere boys. It is no secret that they are to be found in good positions in every part of India and Burma: whilst many have gone farther afield and are doing well in other parts of the world; for example in Australia, South Africa, and England itself. We claim, Sir, that whatever the Martiniere may do in the future, and great things are before it now that its material resources are going to be largely increased; we claim, Sir, that it has done its part in the past. The parents, who after all are the best judges of what they want for their children, have borne ample testimony to the fact that they have got their money's worth; and the boys themselves who have gone through the mill and arrived at manhood's estate have confirmed that testimony. Within a very recent period I have received scores of letters with such statements:—

Under the Martiniere system of the past the boys not the brilliant ones merely, but especially the rank and file of the School, have been cared for and have succeeded in obtaining a respectable start in life and doing well in careers of various kinds. I may refer very briefly to sports and volunteering. Ellis of the Lucknow Martiniere took the prize as the best shot in the Roorkee College Company of Volunteers; and in the "Schools of the Empire" Shooting Competition Osbourne and Mayes of the Lucknow Martiniere were bracketed 11th on the general list, taking the highest place amongst the Schools entering from India. The general inspection of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps took place the day before yesterday and the Inspecting Officer spoke of the three Martiniere Companies as being exceptionally smart well set up, and keen.

In cricket the match "The Martiniere vs. The Roorkee College XI" came off to-day, and ended in a win for the Martiniere. I wanted to speak about the High School results but feel that I must stop. In that examination boys who passed in eight subjects; English in all its branches, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Urdu, History, and Drawing, have failed in the whole examination, and their careers in life have in some cases been ruined because of the failure in a single subject, Arithmetic, a compulsory subject, failure in which means failure in the whole examination. We cannot understand these failures, e. g., a boy who passed in Arithmetic last year in the Government High School Examination fails this year, notwithstanding the additional year's work and the fact that he got almost the maximum, and more than double the passing standard in the test examination in Arithmetic, with an experienced examiner, an honour's graduate in Mathematics of an English University. Some years ago I suggested that the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations, should be taken up in place of the Local Code Examinations, on the ground that the former were recognised in England and throughout the British Empire; and they would be of use to those boys who go to England; and the tendency to go there is steadily increasing; and that they would be better in every way. I am more than ever of the opinion which I expressed at that time. The Education Department in Bengal has already adopted the change and introduced it into its code: I am sure it would be well for the Lucknow Martiniere to follow in this direction.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. E. Chamier said:—Let me first congratulate those who have received prizes to-day, and sympathise with those who have done their best, but have not succeeded in getting a prize. Let us hope that they will be more fortunate next year. Those who have not done their best I would exhort to follow the good advice which the Principal has just given them. Do your best. Time that you waste at School cannot easily be made up afterwards. The Girls' School undoubtedly meets a real want, notwithstanding the existence of several good Schools which have the advantage of being located in the hills. But, like most educational institutions, our Girls' School has had its good and bad times. The number of boarders fell some time ago, and as the financial condition of the School depends largely upon the number of boarders, our finances at the end of 1907 gave cause for some anxiety. But I am glad to be able to say that they are now in a satisfactory condition. This is due chiefly to grants which we have received from Government, but to some extent also, as the Inspector has pointed out in his report, to strict attention on the part of the Lady Principal to the details of household management and to careful supervision of all expenditure. We have, we think, put an end to all unnecessary expenditure, and we have been able to spend some money on making the School more comfortable for the girls. The inspector's report is distinctly encouraging—our numbers are increasing—and we hope that the School has entered upon an era of properity. The thanks of the Governors are due to the Staff for the good work which they have done during the past year. We have also to thank Captain Illius, who helped us out of a difficulty by taking a class in physiology for a time. One of the tests of the work done at the boys' school is the examination for the Engineering and Upper Subordinate Departments at the Thomason College at Roorkee. Some people think that we attach too much importance to this examination, but it is very naturally regarded as a valuable test by the parents of the boys, for the Public Works Department offers a fine career to young men in this country. There have been years in which the Martiniere has had it all its own way at this examination, but we cannot expect to enjoy a monopoly of good things. We still do as, if not better than, other Schools at this examination, and we claim to give here as good an education, all round, as any School of the kind in the country. But we have begun to feel the pinch of competition. It is not that we have falling back—far from it—but other Schools have been making strenuous efforts to improve themselves. Competition is as good for Governors of Schools as for boys or girls in a class. In the present instance, it has undoubtedly done us good. We have been compelled to take stock of our position. As Mr. Sykes said in his report last year, education has been making great strides round about us, and if we are not to be left behind in the race, we must bestir ourselves, and our material resources must be increased. In other words, we must have more money if we are to make the best possible use of this fine building and our existing endowment. A re-arrangement of our investments might give us a slightly larger income, but that would not be enough.

I wish now to refer to a subject which must necessarily occupy a prominent place in our minds to-day; the impending retirement of our Principal, Mr. Sykes. Mr. Sykes joined the Martiniere as first Assistant Master in March 1871, became Headmaster three months later, and, after officiating as Principal on several occasions, was appointed Principal, in succession to Mr. Stobart, in March 1880. He will have completed thirty eight years in the service of the Martiniere when he takes leave next month preparatory to retirement. The result achieved by the Martiniere during Mr. Sykes' tenure of office, are too well-known to require any detailed statement on this occasion. For twenty-three years during this period Mr. Sykes was Honorary Secretary of the Girls' School, he was, in fact, Manager of the School. He resigned this position at the beginning of last year; and as one of the governing body of that Institution, I can assure you that the position was no sinecure. On behalf of the Governors I desire to tender him our best thank for all he has done for the Girls' and Boys' Schools. The Governors hope that his services will receive fitting recognition at the hands of the Trustees and the Calcutta High Court, with whom the control of these institutions ultimately rests. The best wishes of the residents of Lucknow and of generations of Martiniere boys and girls, and their parents, will follow Mr. Sykes into his retirement. Let me conclude by expressing the hope, which I am sure all present here, to-day, share, that Mr. and Mrs. Sykes may long be spared to enjoy the rest which they have so well earned. (Applause.)

At the close, Mr. Sykes returned thanks to the presiding Governor for the very kind reference to himself, and also for taking the part he had done in the ceremony. He further expressed thanks to the audience for the very sympathetic response they had made to Mr. Chamier's remarks regarding his connection with the Martiniere.

BOBBILI.

Bobbili, 17th Feb.—Two very interesting functions were held on the evening of Saturday, the 13th instant, at the Victoria Town Hall, Bobbili, when the portrait in oils, of the Maharajah of Bobbili, which was subscribed for by the people of the town and Samsthanam of Bobbili in commemoration of his twenty-five years' administration, and a portrait of Lord Ampthill, which the Maharajah had painted in Madras, were unveiled, Mr. R. H. Campbell, I. C. S., the Collector of the District, presiding over both the auspicious ceremonies. The interior of the hall and its approaches were decorated with flags, evergreens, buntings and loyal inscriptions.

The unveiling ceremony of the Maharajah's portrait commenced at 4-30 p.m. Mr. V. Ramalingasawmy, Secretary to the Maharajah of Bobbili Portrait Committee, in requesting Mr. Campbell to unveil the portrait, said:—

The Maharajah has, with unstinted generosity, supplied to us all the essential appliances and equipment of modern civilisation, and has, in all these, invariably anticipated our needs and requests. He has, all along, been most scrupulously mindful of his duties to his people, and stands in the forefront of those few Indian aristocrats who look down upon that reckless litigation and extravagant life which have paved the way for the ruin of many a flourishing estate. . . . . I do not think it necessary to dwell at length on the numerous virtues of the head and the heart which have enshrined him in the hearts of those who have been committed to his charge. The Government have long ago signified their recognition of his public spirit, munificent generosity and administrative talents, by conferring on him the high titular distinctions which he so richly deserves. . . . It was but the other day at Waltair that H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, most gracefully referred to our Maharajah as "a public-spirited and generous-hearted citizen?"

At the close of his speech, the Secretary made a brief reference to Mr. Campbell's sympathetic disposition, which encouraged them to solicit the honour of having the portrait unveiled by him.

Mr. Campbell, before unveiling the portrait, said that he felt it a pleasure to be there that afternoon for the purpose of unveiling the portrait of the Maharajah, a friend of his, who was known in the Presidency as a public-spirited gentleman, and who had won a high position among the landed aristocracy of the country. The subjects of the Maharajah must indeed be proud of the position which the Maharajah held. It was an excellent opportunity for testifying their gratitude to the Maharajah.

On behalf of the Maharajah, who was not present the Kumar Rajah then requested Mr. Campbell to unveil the portrait of Lord Ampthill, and referred in the course of his speech to the keen interest that His Lordship had taken in the welfare of the Zemindars of the Presidency, as evidenced chiefly by the Impartible Estates Act passed in his "regime." In unveiling the late Governor's portrait, the Collector said that all the admirers of Lord Ampthill would heartily appreciate the way in which the Maharajah thought fit to commemorate his Administration.

Mr. Prabhala Sundara Ramayya, B.A., B.L., then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Campbell for unveiling the portraits, which was seconded by Mr. Sambamurti Iyer, B.A., and carried. The Kumar Rajah then garlanded the President and gave him the customary "attar" and "pan supari."

The Maharajah's portrait was painted by Mr. Rama Varma Raja, an able young artist of Travancore, the son of the famous artist, the late Mr. Ravi Varma Rajah.

WEDDING AT MEERUT.

A pretty military wedding took place on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at Meerut, when Major H. J. M. Marshall, R.E., married Miss S.K. Gillam. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Cowley, M.A., in St. John's Church which was tastefully decorated for the occasion by friends. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Captain P. S. Lelean, R.A.M.C., looked charming in an Empire gown of ivory satin, trimmed with Brussels lace with touches of silver. She wore a veil of embroidered Brussels net, held in place by a spray of orange blossoms. Her little niece attended her as bridesmade and Master Colin Cowley acted as page, while the bridegroom was supported by Captain A. T. Cole of the Carabiniers. After the ceremony the happy pair left the church to the strains of the wedding march beneath an arch of crossed swords of the officers present. The guests subsequently assembled at the residence of Captain and Mrs. Lelean to wish Major and Mrs. Marshall every happiness, and after the usual ceremonies of cake-cutting and health-proposing, the bride and bridegroom left for Delhi, where the early days of the honeymoon will be spent.

THE woman suffragists of the world are to assemble in London this year and to hold the largest and most influential Congress that has ever taken place in the history of the movement. The date fixed is from the 26th April to the 1st May, and during that period demonstrations will be held continuously. The University towns of Oxford and Cambridge will be visited, and a determined campaign carried on there. Visitors are expected from twenty-one different countries, and speeches, which are to be interpreted, will be delivered in every European language.

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BY THE WAY.

CASCARA SAGRADA AT KEW.

The drug Cascara Sagrada is furnished by the bark of two species of Rhamnus—R. Purshiana and R. Californica, natives of Western North America. Specimens of both species, we learn from the Kew "Bulletin," have been in cultivation in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew for many years, and the R. Purshiana has flourished exceedingly. It is stated that fifty carloads of the bark were sent East from Washington and Oregon last year, proceeds of which amounted to 100,000dols. It is thought that the tree might be suitable for introduction to the Western coasts of the British Islands, and might prove to be of value commercially, since the local supply is becoming exhausted, and plantations do not appear to have been started in America. The average yield of a tree is almost 10lb. of bark, and as 1,000,000lb. of the drug are required annually some 100,000 trees have to be destroyed each year.

TESTING THE KEW PRODUCT.

In order to test whether the bark of an English-grown tree would yield the drug in the same percentage and of as good a quality as that of the native samples, one of the Kew trees was cut down for purposes of analysis. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., undertook to examine the bark and to report the results of their investigation, and 5½lb. of dry bark, the produce of the Kew tree, was sent to Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, senior chemist of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, for analysis. The bark sent was duly worked up into tabloids, and it has been reported that "the present extract is undistinguishable in its action from that made from American bark." The physician to whom the special Cascara was submitted, reported it to be equal to the average of tabloid products from bark grown in America.

THE DOYEN OF DRAMATIC CRITICS.

Edouard Fetis, who has just died at the age of ninety-seven, must have been the oldest dramatic critic in the world. He began his journalistic career on the "Independance Belge" as long ago as 1839, and only last month wrote a long review of a new piece at the Theatre de la Monnaie. He was at the first night of "Le Postillon de Longjumeau," and the artist whom he had seen included Adolphe Nourrit, Dejazet, Marie Dorval, and Frederick Lemaitre. "At my age one gives up dying," was his answer, the other day, to a friend who congratulated him on his hale old age. He held the post of Conservator of the Royal Library at Brussels.

NEW RECTOR OF JOHANNESBURG.

The Rev. J. B. Seaton, vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Arnley, has been elected to the vacant rectory of St. Mary's the chief Anglican church in Johannesburg. Mr. Seaton graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, with a first-class in "Mods." and a second in "Greats." He subsequently became assistant-master at Leeds Grammar School—where he had been educated—and after his ordination was appointed Vice-Principal of Leeds Clergy School. The new Rector of "Jo'burg" has had previous experience of South African work, having made a mission-tour through the country with Canon Scot-Holland.

A LAND OF GOLD.

We all know that large quantities of gold have been obtained in Victoria but we see from one of the Australian papers just to hand that geologists report the auriferous resources of that State to be inexhaustible: The millions that have been won (we are told) are a mere bagatelle compared with the millions, that remain. Only the surface has been scratched. . . . To some extent the scientists' view seems to receive confirmation from the fact that the £75,000,000 worth of gold produced by Bendigo mines to date has been won from a strip of country only eight miles long by two miles wide. Gold, however, is not the only mining industry in the State. The official figures for 1907 showed that the tin raised was worth £10,000; antimony, £13,000: and coal, £79,000, at the pit's-mouth.

CABMEN AND THE READING HABIT.

There are many things to be seen in the streets of London, but the "Book Monthly" points out that you scarcely ever see a cabman reading a book: Cabby has long waits on the rank: still it never seems to occur to him that he might fill them in by reading, say, a cheap reprint. You will see him glancing at the columns of a newspaper or turning over the pages of an illustated paper, but that appears to be the end of his reading. Is it so? It would be curious if there were not among cabmen, as among other classes of workers, many who really like books. Is there anything in the life of a cabman—its unrest, its casualness—which make against the reading habit? Has anyone, by the way, ever known a cabman-author?

TOO YOUNG FOR A NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Every now and then someone tries to write a national anthem for Canada, but, in the opinion of the "Victoria Colonist," every effort is a failure: Canada (our contemporary goes on to say) is not old enough to have evolved a National Anthem. The sentiment of the people has not clustered around any particular person, event, or idea. When the the average rhymester sits down to write a Canadian song he tries to include everything in it from the herring fleet of Nova Scotia to the miners of Klondyke, and the result is a species of directory. By-and-by, something may happen or we may do something as a people, or some one may think of something that will catch the popular idea. Then somebody will make it into poem, and somebody else will fit it to music, and there will be a genuine Canadian anthem.

THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS.

It is proposed to commemorate the "Tolpuddle Martyrs," at Tolpuddle, in Dorsetshire. The Martyrs were transported for seven years in 1834 because they formed a friendly society in order to raise their wages above the local standard rate of 7s a week. They were released three years later, the conscience of the country having been roused against the twisting of the charge of "mutiny and conspiracy" to fit their crime. Now they are to be commemorated as the first trade union martyrs, and here should be little difficulty in raising £5,000 to establish model cottage homes for aged labourers, a scholarship tenable at Ruskin College, Oxford—both for Tolpuddle people—and a monument in the village itself. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. George Burden, 4, St. Helen's-road, Dorchester.

A CHURCH IN THE OPEN AIR.

The experiment of holding services in open air instead of inside the church is being attempted by one of the Congregational church ministers at Bendigo. The parson in question, according to an Australian paper just to hand having in mind the badly ventilated condition of many churches, and the fact that the congregations are not always composed of those who are in the best of health, has decided that if his people are agreeable the Sunday evening services shall be conducted for the remainder of the warm weather in the open air. There are, no doubt, many people in this country who would like to see this experiment tried on hot Sunday evenings.

MEN AND MATTERS.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD.

The recent anarchist scare reminds a correspondent of an episode of the girlhood of the Queen of Holland. Poor little Wilhelmina realised the truth of the saying "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" at the age of fourteen. When, in 1895, the brutal murder of Carnot sent a thrill of fear through the heart of every European monarch, it may be easily understood that the little girl, playing with her dolls, paled with horror when the news of the tragedy reached her ears. Through the thoughtlessness of some servant or lady-in-waiting, the young Queen learnt that Caserio's friends had sworn to revenge his execution by shedding the blood of other rulers. From that moment the child knew no joy. Trembling she went for her daily drive, and would not even walk from the door to the carriage unless armed soldiers lined her path on each side. One day, as she passed through two rows of dragoons, who held their naked swords in hand, a noise in the street filled her with dread, and she looked as if she were about to faint. "Oh, do not let the anarchists come near me," she said; "they will kill me." "Madam," returned the young officer on guard, bowing low, "your Majesty's enemies will only approach you over our dead bodies." The girl shot the speaker a grateful glance from her blue eyes. "Aye, Mynherr Lieutenant, you say truly. I know that my brave Hollanders, to a man, would shed their blood in my defence."

AN ANCEDOTE.

Of the same Queen is told a little ancedote which throws light on another side of the onerous life of royalties. Wilhelmina often found the duties of her position somewhat irksome, and tried to shirk them when an opportunity presented itself. One afternoon, after a children's party given at the Palace Het Loo, which the Royal hostess had found extremly dull, the moment came for her to wish her guests good-night and retire in State. She however, preferred to rush out of the room, waving her hand airly to the startled company with a cherry "Good-bye everybody, so glad it's over!" But before she reached the foot of the stairs a peremptory order from the Queen Regent recalled her to the ball-room. In vain she pleaded fatigue, headache, and sundry other ills; she was obliged to stand on the steps of the throne, while each child passed in front of her with a low bow. To each one she had to extend her hand, saying kindly: "Good-bye ——; I am so pleased to have seen you, and hope you have enjoyed yourself."

A VERITABLE BANQUET.

As all the world knows, Mr. George Bernard Shaw is a vegetarian, and to illustrate how completely he has placed himself above the material things of this world, an amusing little story has been told. At a certain Socialist conference the delegates assembled after lunch, and "G.B.S." came in rubbing his hands apparently on the best of terms with himself and the world in general. Glad to see him looking so pleased, someone asked him what he had for dinner. "Ah!" replied Mr. Shaw, smiling generally; "a really good dinner. I've had seven bananas!" It may surprise many people to know that "G.B.S." has not always been the successful man that he is to-day, and time was when he found editors and theatrical managers by no means over-anxious to give his creations to the world. In these early days he used to write a musical criticism for a certain journal, and his strong views once induced a fellow writer to express his surprise that "G.B.S." should allow himself to be so emphatic. My dear fellow, replied Mr. Shaw, quietly, if you only knew what I thought and do "not" write you would be surprised indeed.

A NEW R. A.

Mr. John Belcher, who has just been elected a Royal Academician, is one of our foremost architects, and he has designed many notable buildings, including the Eastern Telegraph headquarters in the City, and the Town Hall at Colchester. Mr. Belcher's literary services to architecture have also been invaluable, and he is one of the greatest living authorities on the English Renaissance. The new R. A. is very musical, and in his younger days was the owner of a very fine voice. One evening, at a musical party at which he had been singing, he overheard one of the guests remark to another, "Who was that fellow who sang just now? That professional, I mean?" "Oh," was the reply, "that was Mr. Belcher, an architect." "Well," returned the first gentlemen, "he can't be much of an architect if he can sing like that." But the speaker was greatly mistaken, as all the world knows to-day.

A PROLIFIC WRITER.

The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday the other day, is one of the most prolific and versatile of living writers. Like David Copperfield, he began by weaving romances to the boys at his school, and he was in great request among them on account of his literary gifts. Since those days he has written books on many subjects, although it is probable that he will be chiefly remembered by posterity as the anthor of the famous hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." It is interesting to recall that this world-famous hymn was written quite by chance. One day some Sunday school children were to march from one village to another, and as Mr. Baring-Gould knew of no suitable hymn for them to sing on the way, he wrote "Onward, Christian Soldiers" at the last moment, little dreaming that it would attain such a wide popularity. Mr. Baring-Gould, by the way, is one of the growing band of literary celebrities who have lived to read their own obituary notices in the papers.

BARONESS AMHERST OF HACKNEY.

Lady William Cecil, who by the death of her father becomes Baroness Amherst of Hackney, is one of the few Peeresses in her own right. The Barony of Amherst of Hackney was granted in 1892 with remainder in default of heirs male to the eldest daughter. The title will descend to her eldest son, William Amherst Cecil, who came of age a year or two ago. For many years an intimate friend of Princess Henry, Baroness Amherst was the only English lady in attendance on Queen Ena on her marriage to King Alfonso. She was also present at what very nearly proved one of the greatest tragedies in modern history, when the bomb of an anarchist came to within an ace of annihilating the youthful monarch and his English bride.

A QUAINT CUSTOM.

The Baroness is the owner of Hunmanby Hall, their beautiful country home in Yorkshire, to which a quaint old annual custom is attached. The Lady of the Manor has to ride out at low tide as far as she can, and then a stake is driven in as deeply as possible to mark the point to which her fishing rights extend. Baroness Amherst is one of the most charming women in Society, and much of her cleverness is a special characteristic in her family. She is a Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and so, by the way, are four of her sisters, one of whom possesses a famous breed of Arabian greyhounds given her by a sheik in the Persian Desert.

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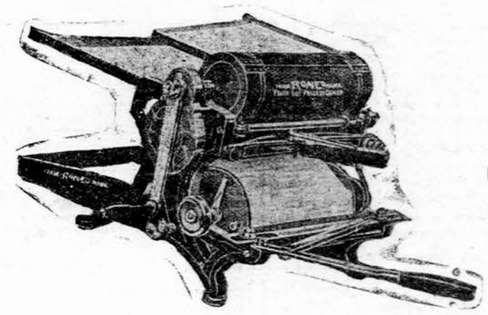
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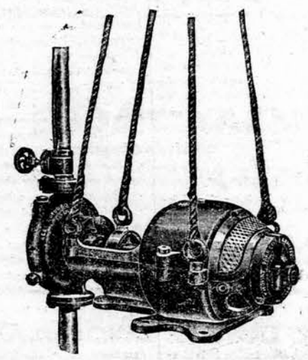

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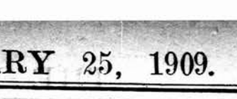
TRADE  MARK.

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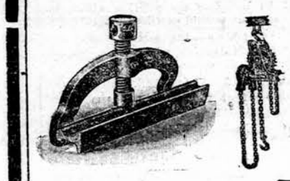

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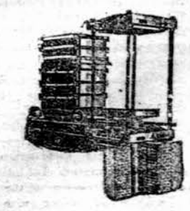

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